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ROSTER
LEGISLATURES OF HAWAII
1841-1918

CONSTITUTIONS OF MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC
SPEECHES OF SOVEREIGNS AND PRESIDENT

COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS

BY

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KINGDOM OF HAWAII

SOVEREIGNS

Name.	Birth.	Accession.	Death.
KAMEHAMEHA I	Nov. 1736..	1795... May 8, 1819	
KAMEHAMEHA II	1797..	May 20, 1819... July 14, 1824	
KAMEHAMEHA III	Aug. 11, 1813..	June 6, 1825... Dec. 15, 1854	
KAMEHAMEHA IV	Feb. 9, 1834..	Jan. 11, 1855... Nov. 30, 1863	
KAMEHAMEHA V	Dec. 11, 1830..	Nov. 30, 1863... Dec. 11, 1872	
WILLIAM C. LUNALILO... Jan.	31, 1832..	Jan. 8, 1873... Feb. 3, 1874	
DAVID KALAKAUA	Nov. 16, 1836..	Feb. 12, 1874... Jan. 20, 1891	
LILIUOKALANI	Sept. 2, 1838..	Jan. 29, 1891... Monarchy abro-	
			gated Jan. 17, 1893

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NOTES BY THE COMPILER

The first declaration of the creation of a law-making body is contained in a proclamation by the King dated October 7, 1829. It named the King and regent and ten chiefs as entitled to sit in Council. This council was the forerunner of the legislature proper. Previous to its establishment the laws were mostly customary, many having their origin in the edicts of early Kings. General laws were made by the King and subordinate laws by the chiefs for their respective jurisdictions. Important laws were proclaimed by the King after consultation with his counsellors, the high chiefs, who formed a sort of embryo legislative body. They were made known by heralds, and preserved by a class whose sole duty was to memorize, teach and hand them down to succeeding generations. The first law printed and published was one relating to the entry and clearance of vessels, the desertion of seamen, and harbor and pilot dues at the port of Honolulu, dated June 2, 1825.

With the uniting of the islands under one government by Kamehameha I, the country was divided into four parts, corresponding in the main with the former Kingdoms, and governors were appointed over them, who had legislative and other powers almost to the extent of the Kings whom they succeeded. Due to the weakness of his son and successor, Liholiho, Kamehameha I established the office of Premier, or Kuhina Nui, as it was called, the occupant of which had power almost equalling that of the King and a veto power over his acts. This office was abolished by the Constitution of 1864. Four high chiefs were selected as special counsellors, as were also "four wise men" to assist in the deliberations of the council; others were called in from time to time, and on important occasions the governors and high chiefs from the other islands were summoned to a National Council.

Following the arrival of the missionaries, and as their teachings and influence began to be felt, the chiefs and the more intelligent of the common people began to realize that they must have more definite and enlightened laws, if they were to maintain themselves as a nation in contact with a superior white race. The weakness of Kamehameha II, and after his death in 1824 the youth of his successor, were primary causes favoring a growth in power of the council of chiefs, which power was gradually assumed; the council grew in importance as a law-making body, and more salutary statutes began to be made. During this period efforts were made to instruct the people in regard to contemplated laws, and in some instances those enacted were more in the nature of advice than of strict law. Advance notice of proposed laws was given as late as 1838.

As the country grew in enlightenment a Bill of Rights, aptly called Hawaii's Magna Charta, was proclaimed, June 7, 1839. This was the forerunner of the First Constitution, though it might be so designated itself, promulgated October 8, 1840, portions of which were incorporated into that document. This constitution did not create the House of Nobles; it merely continued the old council of chiefs, who were already Members of the Council, to sit in council with the King and Premier, as heretofore, and provides that additional members were to be made so by law. Members of this Council were called Nobles, and as such were a degree higher in the rank of chiefs. Provision was also made for choosing annually "certain persons to sit in Council with the Nobles and establish laws." The mode of choosing, and the number to be decided by law, which was done November 2, 1840, when the council passed a law providing for the election of two representatives each from Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, and one from Kauai. This law also provides for the method of their election, which was by writing personally to the King or by petition to him. The form of letter is given, and the statement made, "Even should there be many such letters written it will be well, for the person who has the most names in those letters will be the person chosen"; also, "In these ballot letters there may be a great number of signatures to the same letter. The names of all who vote will be counted, and the persons having a majority will be the ones who are chosen." Forgery and duplication of names is provided against, and a penalty provided for these offenses. This was the first election law. While Representatives were thus provided for, the people did not seem to make much use of their privilege. In a compilation of the early laws, under the heading "Respecting the new meeting of the Nobles," the following statement is made: "On the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the Nobles met at Luaehu, in Lahaina, according to the requirements of the Constitution, *and afterwards three persons came forward appointed by the people, and joined the Council of Nobles.*" The journal of the session of 1841 makes no mention of this; in fact, the representatives are not mentioned in any way until April 28, 1842, on which date the journal of that session records, "At the hour of two the Nobles again assembled together with the Representatives." This is the first mention of them, and later they are referred to from time to time up to the session of 1845, when their names are recorded for the first time, and thereafter from five to seven are recorded as present and taking active part in the proceedings of the several sessions up to that of 1851.

The requirement of the constitution that the two houses should meet separately, seems to have been a dead letter, for there is no record of the representatives having met, up to 1851, other than with the Nobles, but advantage seems to have been taken of that

clause in the constitution which allows the two houses to unite at their discretion, at such times as they shall think it necessary. This necessity of joint meeting seems to have been the rule rather than the exception. During this period the Representatives had little or no influence and took but a minor part in legislation. This was doubtless partly due to their forming such a small minority, but probably the principal reason was their deference to the Nobles, all of whom ranked as Chiefs, and the privilege, as members of the legislature, of meeting, on the same level, those whom for generations they had been taught to regard as superior beings, could not at first be grasped, and the great difference in rank done away with to the extent of making them feel on the same footing as the Nobles, when engaged in the legislation of the country.

The power of the old Council of Chiefs as a law-making body, however, did not cease entirely with the creation of the Legislative Council. One of the laws passed during the session of 1841 was as follows:

"The Constitution declares that no new law shall be enacted without the consent of a majority of the House of Nobles, and Representatives. This is well, as the chiefs believe, but here is a little further explanation.

If His Majesty the King, the Premier and the Nobles resident near perceive any particular evil, and on that account think best to pass a new law, they may do it, and that law shall stand until the next meeting of the Legislature, when it shall be at the option of the Nobles and Representatives to confirm or annul it."

The Legislative journals began with the session of 1841, held at Lahaina, and the Council continued to meet there until the session of 1845, when, on April 2, it met for the first time at Honolulu, by which time it had become generally known as the Legislature, and its branches as the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives, respectively.

As time passed it began to be felt that the people should be more fully represented, which feeling culminated in an Act passed July 30, 1850, which in its preamble states: "Whereas the Constitution provides for an increase in the number of the representatives of the people; and Whereas, it is proper that His Majesty's subjects of every class, and all the various interests of the nation should be fully represented in the legislature, therefore: *Be it Enacted,*" etc. This act increased the number of Representatives to twenty-four—six for Hawaii, five for Maui, one for Molokai, one for Lanai, six for Oahu, and five for Kauai and Niihau. Under it an election was held, January 6, 1851, which was the first election by ballot, though the method of voting was somewhat crude. It was only necessary for a voter to hand his tax receipt to the clerk in charge and he was then entitled to cast a ballot for anyone he pleased, no list of candidates having been

made out. The name of the voter was recorded as he cast his ballot, after which his tax receipt was returned. The Legislative Council to which these representatives were elected convened April 30, 1851, from which time the House of Representatives may be said to date its existence as a separate and influential branch of the legislature. This influence was exemplified at the Regular Session of 1855, when the two houses clashed over the appropriation bill, and the breach became so wide as to prevent any agreement being reached, which resulted in the legislature being prorogued by the King and a special election ordered for a new House of Representatives, the sole duty of which was to pass an appropriation bill. Thus the year 1855 was unique in the legislative history of the country as having, in membership, two distinct Houses of Representatives.

When the Legislative Council met for the session of 1851, the two branches organized separately, and the Journals of the House of Representatives began with this session.

It will be noted that at the early sessions of the House of Nobles, female chiefs were members of that body. These may be identified in the Roster by (w) after the name; thus Hawaii was far in advance of the mainland in having women in its National Council; this was due to rank, however.

It will also be noted that Associate Justice Geo. M. Robertson held a seat in the House of Representatives, and was Speaker during the Sessions of 1855, 1856 and 1858-9, while at the same time occupying a seat on the Supreme Bench. This right was not questioned until the Session of 1856, when thirteen residents of Honolulu protested, in a petition to the House, against his holding a seat in that body on the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution of 1852. This petition was referred to Chief Justice Lee, who, in a lengthy opinion, dated May 1, 1856, and which is recorded in the journal following the proceedings of May 12, of that year, held that it was not unconstitutional for a judge to hold a seat on the bench and in the Legislature at one and the same time. Judge Lee himself was Speaker of the House during the Session of 1851 while holding the office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court. The Constitution of 1840, in force at that time, makes no mention of this subject, however, and his right to a seat in the legislature was not questioned. John Ii was also a member of the House of Nobles while holding the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, during the several sessions 1848-1854 inclusive, and of the House of Representatives during the session of 1855. The right of the Judges to hold seats in the legislature was abolished by the Constitution of 1864.

The several Constitutions have been included in this compilation, and precede the periods to which they apply, for the purpose of showing the organic law under which the Legislature was acting during these periods. Under Territorial Government,

only such portions of the Organic Act as apply to the legislature are given.

For the purpose of showing existing conditions and the business with which the legislature would have to deal, the speech of the Monarch precedes the different sessions, from the first delivered to the legislature of 1845 to that of 1892. Also the speech at the end of the session, 1866 and 1888 excepted, the first of which was made on the occasion of dissolving the regular session of 1855, and established the precedent thereafter followed during the Monarchy. The Speech of the President at the opening of the sessions under the Republic of Hawaii are also included for the same reason as above stated. The Governor's messages to the Territorial legislatures are omitted, as they can be found in the printed journals of the different sessions.

From the time the Constitution of 1852 went into effect until that of 1887, the Nobles were appointed for life by the King. Previous to 1852 they were elected by the Nobles themselves, and under the Constitution of 1887 by the people. During the period of these life appointments only the names of such Nobles as are recorded in the journals, as being present and taking part in the proceedings, are given in the Roster; at no session until that of 1887 was there a full attendance of the members of the House of Nobles. Exclusive of the Ministers, the Nobles present varied from six at the extra session of 1874 to twenty-one at the session of 1886. Under the Constitutions of 1852 and 1864 the Ministers held seats ex-officio, in the House of Nobles; under that of 1887 they held seats in the legislature. Under all the Constitutions mentioned they had the same privileges as that of appointed or elected members, including that of voting, excepting under the Constitution of 1887, on a question of want of confidence in them. In the Roster of "Record of Service" they are indicated by an *.

Under the Constitution of the Republic, the Members of the President's Cabinet were ex-officio members of both Houses, with all the rights, powers and privileges of elected members, except that of voting. The Cabinet did not take part in the legislative proceedings to the same extent as that taken by the Ministers of the Crown. Their services in the Legislature were more in the nature of an advisory capacity and of furnishing information required.

Previous to the Special Session of 1887 the journals, as a rule, do not designate the districts represented. Beginning with that session these are of record, and the members of both houses are listed under the districts they represent. From the session of 1901 the political party is also designated.

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF HAWAII

Granted by Kamehameha III, October 8, 1840.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, BOTH OF THE PEOPLE AND CHIEFS.

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the earth," in unity and blessedness. God has also bestowed certain rights alike on all men and all chiefs, and all people of all lands.

These are some of the rights which He has given alike to every man and every chief of correct deportment; life, limb, liberty, freedom from oppression; the earnings of his hands and the productions of his mind, not however to those who act in violation of the laws.

God has also established government, and rule for the purpose of peace; but in making laws for the nation it is by no means proper to enact laws for the protection of the rulers only, without also providing protection for their subjects; neither is it proper to enact laws to enrich the chiefs only, without regard to enriching their subjects also, and hereafter there shall by no means be any laws enacted which are at variance with what is above expressed, neither shall any tax be assessed, nor any service or labor required of any man, in a manner which is at variance with the above sentiments.

PROTECTION FOR THE PEOPLE DECLARED.

The above sentiments are hereby published for the purpose of protecting alike, both the people and the chiefs of all these islands, while they maintain a correct deportment; that no chief may be able to oppress any subject, but that chiefs and people may enjoy the same protection, under one and the same law.

Protection is hereby secured to the persons of all the people, together with their lands, their building lots, and all their property, while they conform to the laws of the kingdom, and nothing whatever shall be taken from any individual except by express provision of the laws. Whatever chief shall act perseveringly in violation of this constitution, shall no longer remain a chief of the Hawaiian Islands, and the same shall be true of the Governors, officers, and all land agents.

But if any one who is deposed shall change his course, and regulate his conduct by law, it shall then be in the power of the chiefs to reinstate him in the place he occupied previous to his being deposed.

CONSTITUTION.

It is our design to regulate our kingdom according to the above principles and thus seek the greatest prosperity both of all the chiefs and all of the people of these Hawaiian Islands. But we are aware that we cannot ourselves alone accomplish such an object—God must be our aid, for it is His province alone to give perfect protection and prosperity.—Wherefore we first present our supplication to HIM, that he will guide us to right measures and sustain us in our work.

It is therefore our fixed decree,

I. That no law shall be enacted which is at variance with the word of the Lord Jehovah, or at variance with the general spirit of His word. All laws of the Islands shall be in consistency with the general spirit of God's law.

II. All men of every religion shall be protected in worshipping Jehovah, and serving Him, according to their own understanding, but no man shall ever be punished for neglect of God unless he injures his neighbor, or bring evil on the kingdom.

III. The law shall give redress to every man who is injured by another without a fault of his own, and shall protect all men while they conduct properly, and shall punish all men who commit crime against the kingdom or against individuals, and no unequal law shall be passed for the benefit of one to the injury of another.

IV. No man shall be punished unless his crime be first made manifest, neither shall he be punished unless he be first brought to trial in the presence of his accusers, and they have met face to face, and the trial having been conducted according to law, and the crime made manifest in their presence, then punishment may be inflicted.

V. No man or chief shall be permitted to sit as judge or act on a jury to try his particular friend (or enemy), or one who is especially connected with him. Wherefore if any man be condemned or acquitted, and it shall afterwards be made to appear, that some one who tried him acted with partiality for the purpose of favoring his friend (or injuring his enemy), or for the purpose of enriching himself, then there shall be a new trial allowed before those who are impartial.

EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE PRESENT DYNASTY
IS FOUNDED.

The origin of the present government, and system of polity, is as follows: KAMEHAMEHA I, was the founder of the kingdom, and to him belonged all the land from one end of the Islands to the other, though it was not his own private property. It belonged to the chiefs and people in common, of whom Kameha-

meha I was the head, and had the management of the landed property. Wherefore, there was not formerly, and is not now any person who could or can convey away the smallest portion of land without the consent of the one who had, or has the direction of the kingdom.

These are the persons who have had the direction of it from that time down, Kamehameha II, Kaahumanu I, and at the present time Kamehameha III. These persons have had the direction of the kingdom down to the present time, and all documents written by them, and no others are the documents of the kingdom.

The kingdom is permanently confirmed to Kamehameha III, and his heirs, and his heir shall be the person whom he and the chiefs shall appoint, during his life time, but should there be no appointment, then the decision shall rest with the chiefs and house of Representatives.

PREROGATIVES OF THE KING.

The prerogatives of the King are as follows: He is the sovereign of all the people and all the chiefs. The kingdom is his. He shall have the direction of the army and all the implements of war of the kingdom. He also shall have the direction of the government property—the poll tax—the land tax—the three days monthly labor, though in conformity to the laws. He also shall retain his own private lands, and lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes shall revert to him.

He shall be the chief judge of the Supreme Court, and it shall be his duty to execute the laws of the land, also all decrees and treaties with other countries, all however in accordance with the laws.

It shall also be his prerogative to form treaties with the rulers of all other kingdoms, also to receive ministers sent by other countries, and he shall have power to confirm agreements with them.

He shall also have power to make war in time of emergency, when the chiefs cannot be assembled, and he shall be the commander-in-chief. He shall also have power to transact all important business of the kingdom which is not by law assigned to others.

RESPECTING THE PREMIER OF THE KINGDOM.

It shall be the duty of the King to appoint some chief of rank and ability, to be his particular minister, whose title shall be *Premier of the Kingdom*. His office and business shall be the same as that of Kaahumanu I, and Kaahumanu II. For even in the time of Kamehameha I, life and death, condemnation and

acquittal were in the hands of Kaahumanu. When Kamehameha I, died, his will was, "The Kingdom is Liholiho's, and Kaahumanu is his Minister." That important feature of the government, originated by Kamehameha I, shall be perpetuated in these Hawaiian Islands, but shall always be in subserviency to the law.

The following are the duties of the Premier: All business connected with the special interests of the kingdom, which the King wishes to transact, shall be done by the Premier under the authority of the King. All documents and business of the kingdom executed by the Premier, shall be considered as executed by the King's authority. All government property shall be reported to him (or her) and he (or she) shall make it over to the King.

The Premier shall be the King's special counsellor-in the great business of the kingdom.

The King shall not act without the knowledge of the Premier, nor shall the Premier act without the knowledge of the King, and the veto of the King on the acts of the Premier shall arrest the business. All important business of the kingdom which the King chooses to transact in person, he may do it but not without the approbation of the Premier.

GOVERNORS.

There shall be four Governors over these Hawaiian Islands—one for Hawaii—one for Maui and the Islands adjacent—one for Oahu, and one for Kauai and the adjacent Islands. All the Governors, from Hawaii to Kauai shall be subject to the king.

The prerogatives of the Governors and their duties, shall be as follows: Each Governor shall have the general direction of the several tax gatherers of his island, and shall support them in the execution of all their orders which he considers to have been properly given, but shall pursue a course according to law, and not according to his own private views. He also shall preside over all the judges of his island, and shall see their sentences executed as above. He shall also appoint the judges and give them their certificates of office.

All the Governors, from Hawaii to Kauai shall be subject not only to the King, but also to the Premier.

The Governor shall be the superior over his particular island or islands. He shall have charge of the munitions of war, under the direction of the King, however, and the Premier. He shall have charge of the forts, the soldiery, the arms and all the implements of war. He shall receive the government dues and shall deliver over the same to the Premier. All important decisions rest with him in times of emergency, unless the King or Premier be present. He shall have charge of all the King's business on the island, the taxation, new improvements to be extended,

and plans for the increase of wealth, and all officers shall be subject to him. He shall also have power to decide all questions, and transact all island business which is not by law assigned to others.

When either of the Governors shall decease, then all the chiefs shall assemble at such place as the King shall appoint, and shall nominate a successor of the deceased Governor, and whosoever they shall nominate and be approved by the King, he shall be the new Governor.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

At the present period, these are the persons who shall sit in the government councils, Kamehameha III, Kekauluohi, Hoapi-liwahine, Kuakini, Kekauonohi, Kahekili, Paki, Konia, Keohokalole, Leleiohoku, Kekuanaoa, Kealiihonui, Kanaina, Keoni Ii, Keoni Ana, and Haalilio. Should any other person be received into the council, it shall be made known by law. These persons shall have part in the councils of the kingdom. No law of the nation shall be passed without their assent. They shall act in the following manner: They shall assemble annually, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation, and establishing laws for the kingdom. Their meetings shall commence in April, at such day and place as the King shall appoint.

It shall also be proper for the King to consult with the above persons respecting all the great concerns of the kingdom, in order to promote unanimity and secure the greatest good. They shall moreover transact such other business as the King shall commit to them.

They shall still retain their own appropriate lands, whether districts or plantations, or whatever divisions they may be, and they may conduct the business on said lands at their discretion, but not at variance with the laws of the kingdom.

RESPECTING THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

There shall be annually chosen certain persons to sit in council with the Nobles and establish laws for the nation. They shall be chosen by the people, according to their wish, from Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. The law shall decide the form of choosing them, and also the number to be chosen. This representative body shall have a voice in the business of the kingdom. No law shall be passed without the approbation of a majority of them.

RESPECTING THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

There shall be an annual meeting as stated above; but if the Rulers think it desirable to meet again they may do it at their discretion.

When they assemble, the Nobles shall meet by themselves and the representative body by themselves, though at such times as they shall think it necessary to consult together, they may unite at their discretion.

The form of doing business shall be as follows: The Nobles shall appoint a Secretary for themselves who at the meetings shall record all decisions made by them, and that book of records shall be preserved in order that no decrees affecting the interests of the kingdom may be lost.

The same shall be done by the representative body. They too shall choose a Secretary for themselves, and when they meet for the purpose of seeking the interests of the kingdom, and shall come to a decision on any point, then that decision shall be recorded in a book, and the book shall be preserved, in order that nothing valuable, affecting the interests of the kingdom should be lost; and there shall no new law be made, without the approbation of a majority of the Nobles and also a majority of the representative body.

When any act shall have been agreed upon by them, it shall then be presented to the King, and if he approve and sign his name, and also the Premier, then it shall become a law of the kingdom, and that law shall not be repealed until it is done by the voice of those who established it.

RESPECTING THE TAX OFFICERS.

The King and Premier shall appoint Tax Officers, and give them their certificates of office. There shall be distinct tax officers for each of the islands, at the discretion of the King and Premier.

When a tax officer has received his certificate of appointment, he shall not be dismissed from office without first having a formal trial, and having been convicted of fault, at which time he shall be dismissed. Though if the law should prescribe a given number of years as the term of office, it may be done.

The following are the established duties of the tax officers. They shall assess the taxes and give notice of the amount to all the people, that they may understand in suitable time. The tax officers shall make the assessment in subserviency to the orders of the Governors, and in accordance with the requirements of the law. And when the taxes are to be gathered, they shall gather them and deliver the property to the Governor, and the Governor shall pay it over to the Premier, and the Premier shall deliver it to the King.

The tax officers shall also have charge of the public labor done for the King, though if they see proper to commit it to the land agents it is well, but the tax officers being above the land agents shall be accountable for the work. They shall also have charge

of all new business which the King shall wish to extend through the kingdom. In all business however they shall be subject to the Governor.

The tax officers shall be the judges in all cases arising under the tax law. In all cases where land agents or landlords are charged with oppressing the lower classes, and also in all cases of difficulty between land agents and tenants, the tax officers shall be the judges, and also all cases arising under the tax law enacted on the 7th of June, 1839.

They shall moreover perform their duties in the following manner: Each tax officer shall be confined in his authority to his own appropriate district. If a difficulty arises between a land agent and his tenant, the tax officer shall try the case and if the tenant be found guilty, then the tax officer, in connection with the land agent shall execute the law upon him. But if the tax officer judge the land agent to be in fault, then he shall notify all the tax officers of his particular island, and if they are agreed, they shall pass sentence on him and the Governor shall execute it. But in all trials, if any individual take exception to the decision of the tax officer, he may appeal to the Governor who shall have power to try the case again, and if exceptions are taken to the decision of the Governor, on information given to the Supreme Judges, there shall be a new and final trial before them.

OF THE JUDGES.

Each of the Governors shall at his discretion, appoint judges for his particular island, two or more as he shall think expedient, and shall give them certificates of office. After having received their certificates, they shall not be turned out, except by impeachment, though it shall be proper at any time for the law to limit the term of office.

They shall act in the following manner: They shall give notice before hand of the days on which courts are to be held. When the time specified arrives, they shall then enter on the trials according as the law shall direct. They shall be the judges in case arising under all the laws excepting those which regard taxation, or difficulties between land agents, or landlords and their tenants. They shall be sustained by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to execute the law according to their decisions. But if exceptions are taken to their judgment, whosoever takes them may appeal to the supreme judges.

OF THE SUPREME JUDGES.

The representative body shall appoint four persons whose duty it shall be to aid the King and Premier, and these six persons shall constitute the Supreme Court of the kingdom.

Their business shall be to settle all cases of difficulty which are left unsettled by the tax officers and common judges. They shall give a new trial according to the conditions of the law. They shall give previous notice of the time for holding courts, in order that those who are in difficulty may appeal. The decision of these shall be final. There shall be no further trial after theirs. Life, death, confinement, fine, and freedom, from it, are all in their hands, and their decisions are final.

OF CHANGES IN THIS CONSTITUTION.

This constitution shall not be considered as finally established, until the people have generally heard it and have appointed persons according to the provisions herein made, and they have given their assent, then this constitution shall be considered as permanently established.

But hereafter, if it should be thought desirable to change it, notice shall be previously given, that all the people may understand the nature of the proposed change, and the succeeding year, at the meeting of the Nobles and the representative body, if they shall agree as to the addition proposed or as to the alteration, then they may make it.

The above constitution has been agreed to by the Nobles, and we have hereunto subscribed our names, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1840, at Honolulu, Oahu.

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

KEKAULUOHI.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1840.

The House of Nobles was in session at Lahaina, Maui, November 2-14 inclusive. Other than the Laws passed there is nothing of record.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1841.

Began April 1.

Ended May 31.

Sat 34 Days.

THE KING.

HOAPILI.
KAHEKILI.
KEAHONUI.
KEKAUONOHU (w).
KEOHOKALOLE, A. (w).
KUAKINI.
PAKI, A.

II, JOHN.
KANAINA, C.
KEKAULUOHI (w).
KEKUANA OA, M.
KONIA, L. (w).
LELEIOHOKU.
YOUNG, JOHN, 2nd.
KAPENA, Clerk.

SESSION OF 1842.

Began April 12.

Ended May 20.

Sat 28 Days.

THE KING.

HAALILIO.
KEKAULUOHI (w).
KELIAHONUI.
KUAKINI.
PAKI.

KANAINA.
KEKAUONOHU (w).
KEOHOKALOLE (w).
LELEIOHOKU.
YOUNG, JOHN.
PAUL KANO A, Clerk.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE,
MAY 20, 1845.

Nobles and Representatives of the People:

We have called you together to deliberate on matters connected with the good of our Kingdom.

In the exercise of our prerogatives, we have appointed G. P. Judd to be our Minister for the Interior Affairs of our Kingdom; R. C. Wyllie to be our Minister of Foreign Relations; and John Ricord our law adviser in all matters relating to the administration of justice.

We have ordered our Ministers to lay before you, the Reports of their several departments.

The Independence of our Kingdom has been most explicitly recognized by the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Belgium. From each of these powers we have received the most friendly assurances.

It is our wish to cultivate the relation of peace and friendship with all nations, and to treat the subjects of all with equal justice.

With this view we recommend to your consideration the better organization of the Courts of Justice, the division of powers, and a careful revisal of the Laws.

The laws regulating licenses, the tenure of lands, the registration of vessels, the harbor regulations, the duties, the fines for the punishment and correction of offenses, the laws for the collection of debts and taxes generally, deserve your attention.

Our Minister for the Interior will lay before you the estimates of the expenses required for the ensuing year, for which it is incumbent on you to provide with a due regard to economy and the means of the people.

It is our desire that you take measures to ascertain whether the number of our people be diminishing or increasing, and that you devise means for augmenting the comforts and the happiness of the people of our Islands.

We consider it the first of our duties to protect Religion, and promote good morals and general education. It will therefore be your duty to consider by what means those blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these Islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions.

We are well aware that the Word of God is the corner-stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth.

It shall therefore be our constant endeavor to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord; to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime; and to reward industry and virtue.

The Almighty Ruler of nations has dealt kindly with us in our troubles, in restoring our kingdom, together with special guarantees for its existence as an independent nation.

May He also aid you in your deliberations, and may He grant special protection to us, to you and our people.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1843.

Began April 10.

Ended April 28.

Sat 16 Days.

THE KING.

II, JOHN.
 KANAINA, C.
 KEKAUONOHI (w).
 KEOHOKALOLE (w).
 KONIA (w).
 LELEIOHOKU.
 YOUNG, JOHN.

JUDD, G. P.*
 KEKAULUOHI (w).
 KEKUANA OA.
 KELIIAHONUI, A.
 KUAKINI.
 PAKI.

KAPENA and KAPEAU,
Clerks.

* Minister.

SESSION OF 1845.

Began April 2, 1845.

Ended April 27, 1846.

Sat 120 Days.

THE KING.

ALAPAI (w).
 JUDD, G. P.*
 KALAMA, H. (w).
 KANEHOA, J. Y.
 KAPAAKEA, KAISARA.
 KEKAULUOHI, M. (w).
 KEKUANA OA, M.
 KEOHOKALOLE, A. (w).
 LELEIOHOKU.
 NAMAKEHA, B.
 PAKI, A.
 RICHARDS, WM. (Clerk).

II, JOHN.
 KAE O, J.
 KANAINA, C.
 KANO A, P.
 KAPENA, JONAH (Clerk).
 KEKAUONOHI.
 KELIIAHONUI, R.
 KONIA, L. (w).
 LUKA (w).
 NAMA U.
 PIIKOI, JONAH.
 YOUNG, JOHN.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALAPA.
 KAAUKAI.
 KAPAE.

AUWAA.
 KALAWAHI.
 KOLIA.

UMALELE.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE,
JULY 31, 1846.

Nobles and Representatives of the People:

I have recalled you to resume the labors imposed upon you by the Constitution.

In consequence of the unusual duration of your last session, and the great amount of important business transacted by you at that term, you have been reassembled later than the usual period of your convention.

I have commanded the Minister of the Interior to report to you the internal affairs of the Islands.

I am happy to congratulate you on the preservation of the peace and order of society, and the failure of all efforts to excite discontent and commotion.

I have received the most friendly assurances from the President of the United States, whose relations to these Islands have been and continue to be so important to the advancement of the temporal and spiritual interests of my subjects.

My Commissioner in London has repeatedly received the strongest assurances of the interest taken by her Britannic Majesty's Government in the independence and prosperity of my Kingdom.

My relations with France continue of the most friendly and satisfactory kind.

With all other nations, what intercourse exists is of peace and good will.

I have commanded my Minister of Foreign Relations to lay before you a particular report of the affairs of his Department.

The finances of the country have improved under the rigid economy adopted with a view to pay off all the pre-existing debts, and establishing public credit on a basis not to be shaken.

I have commanded the Minister of that Department to lay before you his report since the first of April, 1845, up to the same date the present year.

In execution of the laws creating a Department of Public Instruction, I have appointed as Minister of that Department, Mr. William Richards, who is well acquainted with the subject, and has already served me with zeal both on these Islands and in foreign countries. I have commanded him to lay before you a report upon all the important subjects embraced in his Department.

The administration of the laws during the last year has been rendered difficult by opposition to the jurisdiction of my tribunals, and the assertion of rights and privileges incompatible with

the respect due to my authority from all who live under it. I confide in the good will of this community and in the Representatives of foreign nations to discountenance, by their advice and influence, all such seditious pretensions of their compatriots. I have commanded my Attorney General to report to you on this subject.

It is my desire that the tribunals should be rendered equal to the prompt and just decision of all questions arising within my jurisdiction. But in cases of great delicacy or difficulty arising between foreigners, I intend to reserve to myself the right of taking counsel abroad whenever I consider it expedient.

I recommend to you to watch the operation of the new laws, framed for the protection and good of all, but doubtless capable of improvement. You will listen to the public voice, and alter, modify or repeal, as the interests of my faithful subjects shall require.

I trust that the labors of the Land Commissioners will result in rendering the titles to land clear and fixed, and thus lay a foundation for agricultural enterprise. It is my special wish that the laws be such as to offer the most efficient encouragement to profitable industry. I recommend to your consideration the best means of securing that object.

It will be your duty to consider the operation of the labor tax, and to decide whether the schools can be supported by any other means, in a more economical manner, or by any method more satisfactory to the people.

Finally, I recommend to you the most careful attention to every thing that can promote the morality, health, happiness and wealth of my native subjects, and every thing that can, consistently with their welfare, render the Islands a desirable home for those friendly foreigners who are content to live under my laws, and to trust their fortunes to their protection, and to their own honest industry.

May the Almighty enlighten your councils, and guide you in the path of truth and justice, and may all you say or do, redound to His glory and the best interests of my people.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE, APRIL 28, 1847.

Nobles and Representatives:

I have ordered you again to assemble to deliberate together, for the benefit of my subjects and of foreigners who reside under my jurisdiction.

I have ordered my Ministers to lay before you, in detail, the reports of their several Departments.

I am happy to say that peace and order prevail throughout my Islands, and that the cause of education, religion and morality is steadily advancing.

It pains me to tell you that, in some districts, there has been a scarcity of food, arising in some places from drought, in others from the trespasses of cattle, in others from an unusual concourse of ships, and in others from neglect of the cultivators.

I recommend to your most serious consideration, to devise means to promote the agriculture of the islands, and profitable industry among all classes of their inhabitants. It is my wish that my subjects should possess lands upon a secure title; enabling them to live in abundance and comfort, and to bring up their children free from the vices that prevail in the seaports.

I hope the Land Commissioners will settle all disputed titles to land, upon principles uniform and equitable, and that you will consider the best means of equitably dividing such lands as may be held by several proprietors; or of enabling one of the proprietors to buy out the others, so as to remove the existing shackles to transfers of land, so as that those who own land, without the means of cultivating it, may be enabled to sell it to others who have the means, and so as that the buyers may not be afterwards molested by claims of others than the seller.

What my native subjects are greatly in want of, to become farmers, is capital with which to buy cattle, fence in the land and cultivate it properly. I recommend you to consider the best means of inducing foreigners to furnish capital for carrying on agricultural operations, that thus the exports of the country may be increased; and also for you to consider whether it be not expedient that the income derived from the sale of lands, should be loaned on good security to such naturalized foreigners and natives as will use it in developing the resources of the Islands.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of establishing a new and more efficient system of police and prison regulations; and also the propriety of reorganizing the military force, and establishing volunteer companies to be available in the seaports, when required, to suppress disturbances created by foreign sailors, and whether it would be desirable to establish a city magistracy in those seaports.

I recommend you to consider the question whether the law requiring foreigners to take the oath of allegiance before they marry native females, can be repealed with safety to the interests of such females, and of general morality.

It is my wish that no other restriction be put on foreigners in such cases, except such as are necessary to prevent hasty and unsafe marriages, and to prevent husbands from abandoning their wives.

I am glad to announce to you that it has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to

solemnly ratify the Treaty of 26th March, 1846, in a manner which places the independence of my Kingdom and its friendly relations with Great Britain upon the securest basis.

I have appointed Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a Treaty with the United States, with which Republic, I am glad to say, my relations continue to be of a character corresponding to the friendly assurances and recommendations of the President.

My relations with France continue to be of the most friendly kind; as an evidence of which, I would mention the mediation of the French Consul, in a suit instituted against my Government; and the efforts he has made to bring it to an amicable termination.

I have made a treaty with His Majesty, the King of Denmark, through His Chamberlain, Capt. Steen Bille, which, I hope, His Majesty will be pleased to ratify. I consider it eminently calculated to promote harmony, and mutually advantageous relations between the two Kingdoms.

With all other nations, what relations subsist, are of the most friendly kind.

I earnestly recommend that all the judges and magistrates of the Kingdom, under their responsibility to me, extend the same protection to foreigners that they do to my native subjects; and that all foreigners, without distinction, be allowed to enjoy the same rights and privileges as are allowed to the subjects of the most favored nation.

I have appointed the Hon. William Lee as an additional judge in Honolulu. I wish you to consider all ameliorations required in the laws, or their administration, so that the law may be equally and justly applied to all who live under my jurisdiction.

I recommend to your consideration whether there be any means of supporting schools, which would be less onerous than the present labor tax; and whether some method cannot be adopted for the protection of the poorer classes from oppression under a misapprehension or misapplication of the laws.

Finally, I especially recommend to you the great interests of education and religion, with a view to extend them to all classes, and to maintain on a just and equal footing the rights of all, whether they be rights of conscience or rights of property.

May the Almighty enlighten your councils, and guide you in the paths of truth and justice, and may all that you say or do redound to His glory and the best interests of my people.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1846.

Began April 30.

Ended November 9.

Sat 32 Days.

THE KING.

ALAPAI, J. W. (w).
 KAEQ, J.
 KANAINA, C.
 KANO, P.
 KEKAUONOHU (w).
 KELIAHONUI, A.
 KONIA, L. (w).
 NAMAUI.
 PIKOI, JONAH

II, JOHN.
 KALAMA, H. (w).
 KANEHOA, J. Y.
 KAPAAKEA.
 KEKUANAQA, M.
 KEOHOKALOLE, A. (w).
 LELEIOHOKU.
 PAKI, A.
 YOUNG, JOHN.

J. KEKAULAHQA, *Clerk.*J. W. E. MAIKAI, *Asst. Clerk.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALAPA.
 KAPAU.
 MALO, DAVID.

KALA.
 KAUMAEA.
 NAIO.

UMALELE.

SESSION OF 1847.

NOBLES.

Began April 21.

Ended September 29.

Sat 33 Days.

THE KING.

ALAPAI, J. K. (w).
 KAEQ, J.
 KANAINA, C.
 KAPAAKEA.
 KEKUANAQA, M.
 KEOHOKALOLE, A. (w).
 LUKA, K. (w).
 NAMAUI, N.
 PIKOI, JONAH.

II, JOHN.
 KALAMA, H. (w).
 KANEHOA, J. Y.
 KEKAUONOHU, M. (w).
 KELIAHONUI.
 KONIA, L. (w).
 NAMAKEHA, B.
 PAKI, A.
 YOUNG, JOHN.

J. W. E. MAIKAI, *Clerk.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

AUWAA.
 KEKUAPANIO.

KEAU.
 MAAKUIA.

PALAU.

THE KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE
LEGISLATURE, 1848.*Nobles and Representatives:*

I am glad to see you again assembled to deliberate for the benefit of all who live under my rule. I have ordered my Ministers to lay before you the reports of their respective Departments, for the last year.

The relations of my Kingdom with all nations with which we have intercourse, continue of the most friendly kind.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King of the French, to ratify the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, in similar terms to those in which Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, ratified the British Treaty of the same date.

No Treaty has, as yet, been negotiated with the United States.

I have made a Treaty with the Republic of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, which I hope will be beneficial to the commerce of my Islands.

A division of lands has been amicably effected between myself and my Konohikis, by means of which, our very embarrassing tenure has been simplified. I have set apart a certain number of lands to be the property of my chiefs and people, subject to such rules as you may adopt for their disposal. I have also reserved to myself a portion of lands which are to be retained as my private property, and to descend to my heirs forever. The rights of the tenants are to be respected. It will be your duty not only to pass such laws as may be needful for the regulation and disposal of those lands, but, if possible, to devise measures for the application of capital and labor to their improvement, in order to create an export which may be exchanged for the productions of foreign countries.

Owing to the lamented death of my Minister of Public Instruction, some confusion has arisen in the application of funds for the support of schools. It will be your duty to enquire if any adequate support can be given to this important national object, and at the same time the labor tax be dispensed with. Whatever you may do, you will bear in mind the equal toleration which is to be shown to both Catholics and Protestants.

I recommend you to consider the practical working of the laws, and to adopt the improvements which experience may have suggested.

The assurances received on the part of Great Britain and France, confirm me in my policy of resisting all foreign control in the government of my Kingdom, but we will always remember that, deriving everything from God, we are to acknowledge Him and seek His glory in whatever we say or do, and that the cause of religion and morality is the first interest of my Kingdom.

May the Supreme Ruler of nations and of men guide you in all your deliberations, to the enactment of laws—equitable, just and wise, promotive of a wholesome morality among my subjects, of glory to God and good will to all mankind.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1848.

Began April 25.

Ended June 12.

Sat 25 Days.

THE KING.

ALAPAI, J. K. (w).

KAEO, J.

KANEHOA.

KAPAAKEA, K.

KEELIKOLANI, RUTH (w).

KONIA, L. (w).

NAMAUI.

PIIKOI, JONAH.

II, JOHN.

KALAMA, H. (w).

KANO, P.

KAPEAU, G. L.

KEKUANAOA, M.

KELIAHONUI, A.

NAMAHEHA, B.

PAKI, A.

YOUNG, JOHN.

J. W. E. MAIKAI, *Clerk*.

REPRESENTATIVES.

HULU.

KAWAIHOA, DANIEL.

KEKUAPANIO.

KAHALE, W.

KEKINO.

WAHINEIKI.

WANA.

SESSION OF 1849.

NOBLES.

Began April 30.

Ended April 30.

Sat 1 Day.

ALAPAI, J. K. (w).

KAEO, J.

KANEHOA, J. Y.

KAPAAKEA.

NAMAHEHA, B.

II, JOHN.

KANAINA, C.

KANO, P.

KONIA, L. (w).

PAKI, A.

YOUNG, JOHN.

S. P. KALAMA, *Clerk*.

REPRESENTATIVES.

KAWAIHOA, DANIEL.

LOKOMAIKAI.

KIHA.

MAIKAI, J. W. E.

NAHAU.

NOTE:—As only a few members were present, and no laws had been drawn up for enactment, the legislature of 1849 adjourned, subject to the call of the King, until the month of April, 1850.

KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE
LEGISLATURE, 1850.*Nobles and Representatives of My People:*

When you met last year, as the Constitution requires, I exercised my prerogative to dismiss you, because there were several measures important to the welfare of my Kingdom that were not then matured. I have convoked you now, to deliberate upon those measures, and all others that in your wisdom you may think conducive to the general welfare of my people, and the remedy of abuses.

I am happy to tell you that the assurances I have received from all foreign nations are of the most friendly character.

With the United States a treaty of amity and commerce has been negotiated, of the ratification of which by the President and Senate, I expect soon to hear.

A question has arisen with the Government of the French Republic, originating in acts done by French officers, in August last, to arrange which, in an amicable manner, I despatched my Minister of Finance as Plenipotentiary to that Government. Viewing that question as essentially personal in its origin and objects, I have never, for one moment, allowed it to shake my confidence in the justice of the French Government, nor to abate that kindness and protection which, on a par with the most favored nation, are due to French citizens and their interests within my jurisdiction. I have, therefore, so much the greater confidence that all my representations to the French Government will be favorably listened to. It is an essential principle of the French Republic to respect foreign nationalities.

In April, last year, I appointed Mr. James Jackson Jarves as my special Commissioner to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, with a view of explaining to those Governments the perfect impartiality of my foreign policy, and the desirableness of their concurring in the adoption of treaties precisely similar with my Kingdom, of a mutual engagement to respect its neutrality, and of some common rules to be observed by their public Agents accredited to my Government, defining the subjects, decree and time of their interference, obviating all jealousies and suspicions of one another, ensuring their respect to my laws and magistrates, and strictly forbidding all secret or open intervention in the internal affairs of my administration. And he was specially instructed to represent, respectfully, to the Government of France, that their Agent had pursued a course here the very reverse of what I had expected from the letter of M. Guizot, that he was endeavoring to create dissensions, both between the members of my administration, and between them and the Agents of other foreign nations;

and that it was advisable to recall him, in order to avert a disturbance of friendly relations happily subsisting with France. Unfortunatley, the private affairs of Mr. Jarves detained him in the United States till it was too late to avert the evils which had long been foreseen, and as a matter of emergency, no less than of respect towards the Executive of France, under that emergency, the same mission in a more special form, was extended to my Minister of Financè. He is now in France, and I expect daily to hear of the progress of his negotiations there.

I have ordered my Ministers to lay before you the reports of their several Executive Departments since your last assembly.

I recommend to you to take into your earliest consideration the decrease of the native population, and to devise means to stay its progress.

In June, 1848, in concurrence with my Chiefs, and with the aid of my Privy Council, I made a division of lands upon the principle of surrendering the greater portion of my Royal Domain to my Chiefs and people, with a reserve of certain lands for the support of the Fort and Garrison of my Capital, and certain other lands as my own private property, in lieu of the share which I, inheriting the right of my predecessors, held in all the lands of the Islands. Under that joint tenure, all lands howsoever or to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will; no man's possession, even that of the highest chief, was secure, and no man thought of improving land, the possession of which was so uncertain. To remove this great bar to improvement, the division was made, but as the interests of my poorer subjects appeared to me to require further protection, with the concurrence of my Chiefs and the aid of my Privy Council, as aforesaid, on the 21st December, 1849, certain Resolutions were passed with the view of giving to the industrious cultivators of the soil an allodial title to the portions they occupied, and to facilitate the acquisition of land in fee simple, by others inclined to be industrious.

I specially recommend to you everything that can render my people industrious and provident. Perhaps a Savings Bank under proper regulations would have that effect.

The prosperity of the Islands and their altered position relatively to Oregon and California, require a greatly increased cultivation of the soil, which will not be possible without the aid of foreign capital and labor. It will be for you to consider what can be done to encourage these elements of wealth, and whether the law preventing aliens from acquiring lands in fee simple is advantageous or disadvantageous to the Kingdom.

The disabilities under which the law places foreigners in regard to rights of inheritance and of marriage, have been the subject of frequent complaints. It is clearly the interest of the Islands to encourage inter-marriages between the natives and respectable

foreigners, and all unnecessary legal impediments ought to be removed.

Since the discovery of the gold washings in California, an unusual number of foreigners from all countries have visited the Islands, many of whom have sought to remain. Under such circumstances, common prudence requires greater activity and vigilance in the Police. It will be for you to consider what changes may be required in its organization in our harbor laws, and in the laws relating to passports.

I recommend to your careful consideration the project for a Criminal Code which will be submitted to you, along with several legal enactments and amendments of laws, of which experience has demonstrated the necessity.

In 1847, I called your attention to the state of the national prisons, the formation of a more regular and efficient military force, and the establishment of municipal institutions in Honolulu. I again recommend these important subjects to your consideration.

It is my wish that my subjects be not taxed beyond the necessary wants of my Government. It will be your duty to revise and reform the whole system of taxation. Any surplus revenue there may be, should invariably be applied to the founding of schools, hospitals, or to those public works which are most wanted for purposes of general utility.

No nation can prosper where the interests of religion and education are disregarded. What progress we have hitherto made is mainly attributable to those two great civilizing influences. You cannot, therefore, neglect them without failing in your duty to your God, to yourselves, to the whole Hawaiian people and to me.

During your session, I shall have to make you special recommendations upon other points of importance to the Kingdom, as I may have time to consider them.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1850.

Began May 3.

Ended August 20.

Sat 38 Days.

THE KING.

II, JOHN.

KANEHOA, J. Y.

KAPAAKEA, K.

KAPENA, JONAH.

KEKAUONOHI, M. (w).

KONIA, L. (w).

PAKI, A.

KAE0, J.

KANOA, P.

KAPEAU, G. L.

KEELIKOLANI, RUTH (w).

KEKUANA0A, M.

NAMAKEHA, B.

PIIKOI, JONAH.

YOUNG, JOHN.

S. P. KALAMA, *Clerk*.

REPRESENTATIVES.

KEAU.

LOKOMAIKAI.

NAWAALAAU.

KIHA.

MAIKAI, J. W. E.

UKEKE.

NOTE:—The Legislature of 1850 first met April 10, when the King's Speech was delivered; it then adjourned until April 22, when the reports of the Ministers were read and an adjournment again taken until May 3, on which date the official record begins, the journal making no mention of the previous meetings.

KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1851.

Nobles and Representatives:

I have called you together to deliberate on all matters for the good of my Kingdom and of my people.

The questions with France, relating to which, I despatched my Minister of Finance as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to that Government, were not settled in Paris as I had expected. But the French Government named a Commissioner of their own, to inquire into and settle such questions here. That desirable result has not been fully attained; after months of conference and discussion, the declaration of the 25th of March was agreed to; the Commissioner of France has applied to his Government for fresh instructions; diplomatic relations have not been fully restored; but having, on my part, referred certain claims for indemnity to the President of the French Republic, I hope that he, meeting me in a corresponding spirit, will issue such instructions, as to put an end to an attitude of hostility towards my Kingdom, taken by France, which I have ever regretted, and have never sought in any way to retaliate. I am not conscious of any act of my Government of which France has any reason to complain.

No interruption has occurred to my very friendly relations with Great Britain, since your last session.

With the United States, also, my relations continue of the most friendly kind. The treaty, negotiated in Washington on the 20th December, 1849, was ratified by me on the 10th of August, 1850.

The treaty of the 8th of January, 1848, with the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, which was transmitted with my ratification, was ratified by the President, Burgomaster, on the 27th of December, 1849.

With all other states my relations are friendly.

I have ordered my Ministers to lay before you the annual reports of the Departments over which I have placed them.

I submit to your consideration the question of the reduction of the duty on spirituous liquors to two and a half dollars, as a maximum, per gallon, as a measure of political economy, which the chamber of commerce of my capital have strongly recommended.

It is equally my wish that, by careful investigation and consideration of facts, you place yourselves in a position to decide if the equality between the Catholics and Protestants, under the protection of the Constitution and the laws, does not still require something for its perfect application.

The Resolution passed in December, 1849, granting to my subjects engaged in the cultivation of the soil, allodial titles to the

portions they occupied, confirmed by the Act of the 6th of August last, and the Act of the 10th of July, 1850, allowing to aliens to acquire and convey lands in fee simple, have greatly promoted the prosperity and industry of my people, and of the many industrious foreigners who live among them. You will consider what further enactments may be required, to give full effect to those beneficial laws.

The markets of California, Oregon, Vancouver's Island, the possessions of the Russian American Company and of Kamtschatka, afford a profitable outlet for more than my Islands can produce. It is desirable to increase our productions to the greatest possible extent, and with that view to encourage foreign capital and labor. With that object you will consider what further legislation may be required.

The want of good roads and bridges to those ports where produce can be shipped, is severely felt in many places. It will be for you to consider what can be done to remedy that want, and whether the Act subdividing districts into townships may not be improved, so as that the inhabitants of districts and townships may carry out their own improvements.

I have frequently called your attention to the unsatisfactory state of the prisons throughout the Islands. An immediate and thorough reform is urgently wanted, so as to combine the principle of reforming criminals with that of their secure detention.

With the increase of shipping, the want of greater wharfage and facilities of pilotage has been severely felt. It will be for you to consider what improvements ought to be made in those respects.

The public health is one of the objects most worthy of your consideration. Cholera, that scourge of humanity, has only recently ceased its ravages in the port with which we have most frequent and the speediest communication. The history of that epidemic proves, that it recurs at intervals, and often takes years before it leaps from one place to another. It would be wise for us to adopt those sanitary regulations which universal experience has recommended, before it appear among us. All places that have neglected them, have suffered for their supineness.

The report of the Minister of Finance will show you that the revenue of the Kingdom, though small, is adequate to all the wants of my administration, and leaves a surplus for works of public improvement. It will be for you, in view of the estimates, to vote what supplies are required for the current year, and to consider what suggestions for the improvement of the revenue, or of the system of taxation may conduce to the general welfare.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1851.

Began April 30.

Ended June 21.

Sat 32 Days.

THE KING, *President*.

ARMSTRONG, R.*	II, JOHN.
JUDD, G. P.*	KAEO, J.
KAHAKALELEPONI, QUEEN.	KANAINA, C.
KANEHOA, J. Y.	KANO, P.
KAPAAKEA, K.	KAPEAU, G. L.
KAPENA.	KEKUANAHOA, M.
KONIA, L. (w).	NAMAKEHA, B.
PAKI, A.	PIIKOL
WYLLIE, R. C.*	YOUNG, JOHN.

LORRIN ANDREWS, *Secretary*.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

W. L. LEE, *Speaker*.

BARENABA.	FUNK, FRANCIS.
GULICK, P. J.	KAAHALAMA.
KAAPA, L.	KAAUWAI, Z.
KAHOOKUI.	KALAIHOA, M. S.
KALILI, J.	KAMAKAU, S. M.
KAUOHAI, M.	KEKAULAHAO, J.
KAPEHE, S.	LILIKALANI, G. W.
LOKOMAIIKAI, D.	PARSONS, A. W.
RHODES, G.	RICHARDSON, J.
ROOKE, T. C. B.	ROBERTSON, G. M.
UA, L. S.	UKEKE.
WAHINEMAIIKAI.	

EDWARD HUNT, *Clerk*.

KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1852.

Nobles and Representatives:

I am pleased again to meet you, here assembled, to advise with me respecting the welfare of the people whom God has committed to my charge.

My relations with all foreign nations, excepting only France, continue to be of the most friendly character.

I have not yet heard from the President of the French Republic, on the important matters which I referred to him. My government continues to protect French citizens and their interests as they do those of the most favoured nations.

The last session was brief, and the Legislature had much to do; it will be for you to consider whether all questions submitted to them were discussed with due deliberation, and especially those to which I specially called their attention.

A new Treaty with Great Britain was concluded on the 10th of July last, the ratification of which, by Her Britannic Majesty, is soon expected to arrive.

I have empowered my Commissioner at the Court of St. James to negotiate a similar treaty with the Representatives, there, of the King of Belgium.

An Act, offering to reciprocate with the United States in the admission, duty free, of certain articles, specially named, in the ports of the two countries, will be submitted for your sanction. The same special exemptions will extend to all other nations which offer the same special considerations.

A Treaty was concluded with the Republic of Bremen, on the 7th of August, 1851. Its ratification may be soon expected.

The peace of my Kingdom has been threatened with an invasion of private adventurers from California. An appeal was made to the United States Commissioner, which, being promptly acted upon by Captain Gardner, of the United States ship *Vandalia*, tranquillized the public mind. I have taken some measures to create a military force, in the training of which, Captain Gardner has been pleased to render important assistance. Such a force has been considered indispensable, to enable me to protect, efficiently, the lives and property of all who live under my dominion. It will be for you to provide the means of maintaining such a force permanently, so as that the very defencelessness of my Kingdom may not invite the evil disposed to invade it.

It is my anxious desire so to govern my subjects as that no one can expect to benefit himself by any political change. With that view I voluntarily and freely granted the Constitution of 1840; and I am ready to grant another now, for the good of my people. It will be for you to consider whether the Constitution framed by

a Committee appointed last year, contains the principles necessary for the attainment of that end and the preservation of Monarchy on these Islands.

I have ordered my Ministers to lay before you their reports of the several Departments which I have committed to their care.

I rely upon you, the Representatives of my people, to vote the supplies necessary to carry on my Government, and to relieve my subjects, so far as possible, from all taxes that press hardly on the poor, or which cramp the industry of the country.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1852.

Began April 7.

Ended July 9.

Sat 68 Days.

THE KING.

J. YOUNG, *President*.

ARMSTRONG, R.*

KAE0, J.

JUDD, G. P.*

KAMEHAMEHA, LOT.

KAHAKALELEPONI, QUEEN.

KANOA, P.

KANAINA.

KAPEAU, G. L.

KAPAAKEA, K.

KEKUANA0A, M.

KAPENA, J.

NAMAKEHA, B.

LIHOLIHO, ALEXANDER.

PIIKOI, J.

PAKI, A.

WYLLIE, R. C.*

II, JOHN.

A. G. THURSTON, *Secretary*.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 77 Days.

G. M. ROBERTSON, *Speaker*.

BARENABA.

FUNK, FRANCIS.

HONOKAUKU.

KAAUWAI, Z.

KAHOOKUI.

KALAUHALA.

KALILI, J.

KAMAPELEKANE.

KAMAKAU, S. M.

KAPEHE.

KAUMAEA, Z. P.

KAUOHAI.*

KEKAULAH0A, J.

KENUI.*¹

LAANUI, S.

MARSHALL, J. F. B.

METCALF, T.

NATAPAAKAI.

PALI.

RHODES, G.

RICHARDSON, JOHN.

SHELDON, H. L.

UKEKE.*²

WAKEMAN, R. E.

EDWARD HUNT, *Clerk*.

* Seated May 26, vice Kenui.

*¹ Unseated April 8.*² Unseated April 17, restored April 28.

CONSTITUTION

GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA III, KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED, JUNE 14TH, 1852.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ART. 1. God hath created all men free and equal, and endowed them with certain inalienable rights; among which are life and liberty, the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

ART. 2. All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this Kingdom.

ART. 3. All men may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press.

ART. 4. All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their Representatives; and to petition the King or the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

ART. 5. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the King, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

ART. 6. The right of trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used in this Kingdom, shall remain inviolate forever.

ART. 7. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a court having jurisdiction of the case.

ART. 8. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a police or district justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt), unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense; and in the trial of any person on the charge of any crime or offense, he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him, face to face, to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself, or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him; and to be fully heard in his defense.

ART. 9. No person shall be required to answer again for an offense, for which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted upon a good and sufficient indictment.

ART. 10. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

ART. 11. No person shall sit as judge or juror, in any case in which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff, or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly or through a relative, any pecuniary interest.

ART. 12. Slavery shall, under no circumstances whatever, be tolerated in the Hawaiian Islands: whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian territory he shall be free; no person who imports a slave, or slaves, into the King's dominions shall ever enjoy any civil or political rights in this realm; but involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime is allowable according to law.

ART. 13. Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ART. 14. The King conducts His Government for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of His people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family or class of men among His subjects. Therefore in making laws for the nation, regard shall be had to the protection, interest and welfare not only of the King, the Chiefs, and rulers, but of all the people alike.

ART. 15. Each member of society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his proportional share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal services, or an equivalent, when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him or applied to public uses without his own consent, or that of the King, the Nobles, and the Representatives of the people. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

ART. 16. No subsidy, impost, duties or tax of any description, shall be established or levied, nor any money drawn from the public treasury under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of both branches of the Legislature; provided that the Legislature shall make provision, in the annual bills of appropriation, for the emergency of war, invasion, or rebellion; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account to the Legislature of any expenditure made under that provision.

ART. 17. All retrospective laws are unjust; therefore, no such laws shall ever be passed.

ART. 18. The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

ART. 19. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ART. 20. Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. 21. No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty, on the day of election, as to prevent his voting, except in time of war or public danger.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

ART. 22. The Government of the Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, under His Majesty Kamehameha III, His Heirs, and successors.

OF POWERS.

ART. 23. The Supreme power of the Kingdom, in its exercise, is divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial; these are to be preserved distinct; the two last powers cannot be united in any one individual or body.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION 1. THE KING. HIS PREROGATIVES.

ART. 24. The King shall continue to be the supreme Executive Magistrate of this Kingdom under the title of His Majesty.

ART. 25. The crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kamehameha III during his life, and to his successors. The successor shall be the person whom the King and the House of Nobles shall appoint and publicly proclaim as such, during the King's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, then the successor shall be chosen by the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives in joint ballot.

ART. 26. No person shall ever sit upon the throne who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane or an idiot. No person shall ever succeed to the crown, unless he be a descendant of the aboriginal stock of Aliis.

ART. 27. The King is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other Military forces of the Kingdom by sea and land; and has full power by himself, or by any officer

or officers, he may appoint, to train and govern such forces, as he may judge best for the defense and safety of the Kingdom. But he shall never proclaim war without the consent of His Privy Council.

ART. 28. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment.

ART. 29. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, convenes both Houses of the Legislature at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become dangerous, from an enemy, or any dangerous disorder; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, or between His Majesty and them, He adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves them, but not beyond the session of the next year; under any great emergency, He may convene both, or either of them to extraordinary sessions.

ART. 30. The King has the power, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make treaties, and appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls who shall be commissioned, accredited and instructed agreeably to the usage and laws of nations.

ART. 31. It is His prerogative to receive and acknowledge ambassadors and other public ministers; to inform the Legislature by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

ART. 32. He has the power, by and with the advice of His Cabinet, and the approval of His Privy Council, to appoint and remove at His pleasure any of the several heads of the Executive Departments, and he may require information in writing from any of the officers in the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 33. It is his duty to see that the Treaties and Laws of the land are faithfully observed and executed.

ART. 34. The King has the power from time to time, to assemble His Cabinet or Privy Councillors to advise with him agreeably with the Constitution and Laws of the land.

ART. 35. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; His Ministers are responsible; to the King belongs the Executive power; all laws that have passed both Houses of the Legislature, for their validity, shall be signed by His Majesty and the Kuhina Nui; all his other official acts shall be approved by the Privy Council, countersigned by the Kuhina Nui, and by the Minister to whose Department such act may belong.

ART. 36. The King is Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all of the People; the Kingdom is His.

ART. 37. All titles of honor, orders, and other distinctions emanate from the King.

ART. 38. The King coins money and regulates the currency by law.

ART. 39. The King, by and with the approval of His Cabinet and Privy Council, in case of invasion or rebellion, can place the whole Kingdom, or any part of it under martial law; and he can ever alienate it, if indispensable to free it from the insult and oppression of any foreign power.

ART. 40. The King's Standard and the National Ensign are maintained as now established.

ART. 41. The King's private lands and other property are inviolable.

ART. 42. The King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the Realm.

SECTION II. OF THE KUHINA NUI.

ART. 43. The King appoints some chief of rank and ability to be his Kuhina Nui, who shall be styled the Kuhina Nui of the Hawaiian Islands, and whose title shall be Highness.

ART. 44. The Kuhina Nui shall be the King's special Counsellor in the great affairs of the Kingdom. All business connected with the special interests of the Kingdom, which the King wishes to transact, shall be done by the Kuhina Nui under the authority of the King. All Acts, Royal Patents, Commissions, and other official documents, duly executed by the Kuhina Nui in the name and by the consent of the King, agreeably with article 35, unless specially excepted by law, shall be equally binding as if executed by the King himself.

ART. 45. All important business of the Kingdom which the King chooses to transact in person, he may do, but not without the approbation of the Kuhina Nui. The King and Kuhina Nui shall have a negative on each other's public acts.

ART. 46. The Kuhina Nui shall have charge of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, of the Royal Standard, and of the National Flag; and in the absence of the King, he shall preside over the deliberations of the Privy Council.

ART. 47. Whenever the throne shall become vacant by reason of the King's death, or otherwise, and during the minority of any heir to the throne, the Kuhina Nui, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy or minority, perform all the duties incumbent on the King, and shall have and exercise all the powers, which by this Constitution are vested in the King.

ART. 48. Whenever during the vacancy of the throne, or the minority of any heir to it, the office of Kuhina Nui shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, then the Privy Council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the King or Kuhina

Nui might or could, by virtue of this Constitution, do or execute. And in such case, the Privy Council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, who shall elect by joint ballot a person to fill the office of Kuhina Nui.

SECTION III. OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ART. 49. There shall continue to be a Council of State for advising the King in the Executive part of the Government, and in directing the affairs of the Kingdom, according to the Constitution and laws of the land, to be called *the King's Privy Council of State*.

ART. 50. The members of the Privy Council are appointed by the King, and hold their offices during His Majesty's pleasure. The King's Ministers and the Governors of the Islands are, ex-officio, members of His Privy Council. The Privy Council regulates its own proceedings by By-laws enacted by themselves and approved by the King.

SECTION IV. OF THE KING'S MINISTERS.

ART. 51. The Ministers of the King are appointed and commissioned by Him, and hold their offices during His Majesty's pleasure, subject to impeachment.

ART. 52. The King's Ministers constitute his Cabinet Council, and, as such, are his special advisers in the Executive affairs of the Kingdom.

ART. 53. Each of them shall keep an office at the seat of Government, be accountable for the conduct of his deputies and clerks; and grant information, so far as may consist with the King's honor and the good of the public service, to either House of the Legislature, or attend upon either in person, or by deputy, as such House shall determine.

ART. 54. Each of them shall make an annual report to the Legislature, made up to the first of January next preceding, of the transactions and business of his Department, within one week after the opening of the Legislature.

ART. 55. The King's Ministers hold seats in the House of Nobles; and they have the right to be heard in the House of Representatives, when accused of mal-administration in office.

SECTION V. OF THE GOVERNORS.

ART. 56. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, appoints and commissions the Governors of his several Islands; the Governors hold office for the term of four years, subject to impeachment.

ART. 57. The King with the consent of the Governor, may appoint in one or more islands, a Lieutenant Governor, during His pleasure, to assist the Governor but always subordinate to him in authority.

ART. 58. The Governors, in case of sickness, or unavoidable absence, in all cases where no Lieutenant Governor has been appointed, have power to appoint substitutes, for all whose official acts they are responsible.

ART. 59. The Governors, subject to the King, shall have the executive control of their respective Islands, agreeably with the Constitution and laws of the land; and they shall have the command of the military forces of their respective Islands, and shall make an annual report of the administration of their respective Islands to the Minister of the Interior.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

ART. 60. The Legislative Power of this Kingdom is vested in the King, the House of Nobles, and the House of Representatives; each of whom has a negative on the other.

ART. 61. The Legislative Body shall assemble annually, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation, in the first week in April, and at such other time, and in the place that the King may judge necessary. This Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands.

ART. 62. Full power and authority are hereby given to said Legislature, from time to time, to make all manner of wholesome laws, either with penalties or without, as they shall judge to be for the welfare of the nation, and for the necessary support and defense of good government; provided the same be not repugnant or contrary to this Constitution.

ART. 63. No bill or resolution, although it may have passed the Legislature, shall become a law, or have force as such, until it shall have been presented to the King, through the Kuhina Nui, for his revisal, and if he approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return it with his objections in writing to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and no such bill shall be brought forward thereafter during the same session.

ART. 64. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

ART. 65. Each House shall choose its own officers, and determine the rules of its own proceedings.

ART. 66. Each House shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the House, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the House, in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the House.

ART. 67. Each House may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

ART. 68. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ART. 69. The members of either House shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech, or debate made in the House, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ART. 70. The Members of the House of Representatives shall receive, for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law and paid out of the public treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said members beyond the sum of three dollars per day.

ART. 71. The members of the House of Nobles sit without pay; but they may receive hereafter such a compensation as the law may enact.

OF THE HOUSE OF NOBLES.

ART. 72. The King appoints the members of the House of Nobles, who hold their seats during life, subject to the provision of article 67; but their number shall not exceed thirty.

ART. 73. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Nobles, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years and resided in the Kingdom five years.

ART. 74. The House of Nobles shall be a Court with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives, against any officer or officers of the Kingdom, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially

to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and the law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit under this government; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ART. 75. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not less than twenty-four nor more than forty members, who shall be elected annually.

ART. 76. The Representation of the people shall be based on the principle of equality, and shall be forever regulated and apportioned according to the population, to be ascertained by the official census. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and every sixth year thereafter, the number of Representatives shall be fixed by the Legislature agreeably with this and the preceding article.

ART. 77. No person shall be eligible for a Representative of the people, who is insane, or an idiot, or who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, nor unless he be a male subject or denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-five years, who shall know how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for at least one year immediately preceding his election.

ART. 78. Every male subject of His Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the full age of twenty years, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives, of the district in which he may have resided three months next preceding the day of election; provided that no insane person, nor any person who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

ART. 79. All bills or resolves for raising the revenue, or calling for any expenditure of the public money, shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the House of Nobles may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

ART. 80. The House of Representatives shall be the grand inquest of the Kingdom; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the House of Nobles.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

ART. 81. The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

ART. 82. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two associate Justices, any of whom may hold the court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Provided, however, that any judge of the Supreme Court, or of any other Court of Record, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability by a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the Legislature shall act thereon.

ART. 83. The Kingdom shall be divided, by law, into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four, nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the Legislature, from time to time, as the public good may require; for each of which one or more Circuit Judges, not exceeding three, however, shall be appointed to hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment.

ART. 84. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in Law and Equity, arising under the Constitution, any law of this Kingdom, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

ART. 85. The Judicial power shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several inferior courts of the Kingdom, in such manner as the Legislature may from time to time indicate.

ART. 86. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be *ex-officio* President of the House of Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him, his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court, on appeal.

ART. 87. The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

ART. 88. The King, His Ministers, the Governors, and each branch of the Legislature shall have authority to require the

opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ART. 89. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record; their salaries are fixed by law.

ART. 90. The Governors, by and with the advice of the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall appoint the District Justices of their respective islands.

ART. 91. In order that the people may not suffer from long continuance in place of any District Justice, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of District Justices shall expire and become void in the term of two years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission the same shall be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the Kingdom. Provided always, that District Justices shall be subject to removal at any time by the Circuit Court of their respective islands, for causes particularly assigned by the Judges of said Court in rendering their judgment. But no District Justice shall be removed until he shall have notice of the charges made against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ART. 92. No Judge or Magistrate can sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

ART. 93. It shall be the duty of the Chief Justice to make an annual report, through the Minister of the Interior, to the Legislature, of the state of the Judiciary of the Kingdom in all its branches.

OF OATHS.

ART. 94. The King, after approving this Constitution, shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the laws.

ART. 95. The Kuhina Nui shall take the same oath; and when exercising the Executive Power, during a minority, he shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to preserve the rights of the Heir to the Crown, and the Constitution whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the law.

ART. 96. Every member of the House of Nobles shall take the following oath:

I most solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will loyally support the Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian

Islands, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duty as a member of this House.

ART. 97. Every member of the House of Representatives shall take the following oath:

I most solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties, as a Representative of the people.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. No person shall ever hold a seat in the Legislature, or any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall in due course of law, have been convicted of theft, bribery, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or other high crime or misdemeanor.

ART. 99. No officer of this Government shall hold any office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other government or power whatever.

ART. 100. The Legislature votes the appropriations for the year, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the year preceding, and of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the current year, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance; all which accounts shall be appended to the Bill of Appropriations and published annually.

ART. 101. The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and Laws, shall be:—"Be it enacted by the King, the Nobles and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled."

ART. 102. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ART. 103. All laws now in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws now enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.

ART. 104. This Constitution shall be in force from the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; but that there may be no failure of justice, or danger to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the powers to them granted, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers, shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment

and exercise of their trusts, employments and authority, until new appointments or elections shall take place under this Constitution.

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 105. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the election of the next House of Representatives; and if, in the next Legislature, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of each house, and be approved by the King, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

Article 2 of an Act approved April 18, 1856, amended Article 29 of the Constitution of 1852 by striking out the words "Session of next year" and inserting the words "term of two years"; and Article 6 of the same Act amended Article 61 of the Constitution, so that it shall read as follows:

"The Legislative Body shall assemble biennially for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation, at such time and in the place that the King may judge necessary. This Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands."

KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1853.

Nobles and Representatives of My People:

I have convoked you to deliberate upon the interests of the nation, under the Constitution of June 14th, 1852. I granted that Constitution, under the anxious desire, as I told the Legislature of last year, so to govern my subjects as that no one can expect to benefit himself by any political change.

Upon your loyalty and patriotism I rely for the support of my rights, and for the preservation of the liberties which are guaranteed to my people. For their welfare I freely gave up, in the division of lands, much of my territorial rights, to the injury of my private revenues. I confide in the Representatives of my people, who are thereby benefitted, to furnish, at all times, what means may be wanting for the due support of my Crown, in just proportion to the revenues of my Kingdom.

I have named my adopted son and heir, Liholiho, as my successor to the Throne; and it is my wish that you, my Nobles, concur in that appointment, and in the public proclamation which the Constitution requires.

My Minister of the Interior will report to you on the internal affairs of my Kingdom, which are prosperous, although the want of money has delayed many of the public works which ought to be completed. He will also lay before you the report of the Chief Justice in relation to the Judiciary of the Kingdom.

My relations with all foreign nations continue to be of the most friendly character.

A Treaty with His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, was concluded on the first of July last, and has been sent to Stockholm for ratification.

His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, has replied on the important matters referred to him, as I stated to the Legislature of 1851, and diplomatic relations are now fully restored with that great and enlightened Empire. His Imperial Majesty is represented at my Court by Monsieur Perrin, in quality of His Majesty's Consul, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary. The Plenipotentiary has promised soon to present the reply of His Imperial Majesty, and the draft of a new Treaty with France. I hope it will be such a treaty as I have many times asked for, alike honorable and beneficial to France and my Kingdom.

My Minister of Foreign Relations will report to you what efforts I have made to obtain that result, the progress of the negotiations with France, and the state of my relations with foreign nations, generally, up to the beginning of this year.

My Minister of Finance will report to you upon the state of his Department from the 31st of March to the 31st December, 1852. It appears that there has been a falling off in the revenues, which will make it incumbent on you, Representatives of the people, after making provisions for carrying on the Government, to devise ways and means to meet this deficiency, and also to provide a surplus for public improvements.

My Minister of Public Instruction will report to you upon the subject of education, morals, health and population, throughout my Kingdom. That portion of the revenue which is applied to the diffusion of useful knowledge among my subjects, I regard as well applied, and at the same time promotive of that virtue, intelligence and stability of character which is the best security of a Constitutional Government.

The chief end of civil government is to protect the lives, the property and the rights of the governed. For this purpose a certain military force has been found indispensable by the experience of all countries, in all ages. I therefore commend this subject to your careful consideration.

I conclude, Nobles and Representatives, recommending to you the rights and interests of my Crown, the interests of religion, of education, the promotion of agriculture and the encouragement of commerce.

May God bless your deliberations for the promotion of His glory and the peace and welfare of my Kingdom.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1853.

Began April 6.

Sat 62 Days.

Ended June 25.

JOHN YOUNG, *President*.

ARMSTRONG, R.*

II, JOHN.

KAEQ.

KANIANA.

KAPEAU.

KEKUANAQOA, M.

KENOA.

NAHAOLELUA.

PAKI.

HAALELEA.

JUDD, G. P.*

KAMEHAMEHA, LOT.

KAPAAKEA.

KAPENA.

KEKAULAHQO.

LIHOLIHO.

NAMAKEHA.

PIIKOI.

WYLLIE, R. C.*

C. G. HOPKINS, *Secretary*.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 68 Days.

G. M. ROBERTSON, *Speaker*.

AKA.

BOND, E. P.

KIHA.

KAILIHAONA, W. H.

KALUNA, W.

KAONA.

KEANIHO.

KIPI, S.

LILIKALANI.

MOTT-SMITH, J.

RICHARDSON, J.

BISHOP, C. R.

FUNK, FRANCIS.

KOIKU, R.

KALAMA, S. P.

KAMAKAU, S. M.

KAUWAHI, J. W. H.

KEAWEIWI, T.

LAANUI, S.

MAIKAI, J. W. E.

PII, W. E.

THURSTON, A. G.

UA, L. S.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk*.

KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE
LEGISLATURE, 1854.*Nobles and Representatives of My People:*

You have assembled, this day, agreeably to the Constitution, to assist me with your councils in the great interests of my kingdom.

I am truly grateful for the mercy of the Almighty in the cessation of that frightful pestilence which, during part of the past year and of this, has carried to the grave so many thousands of my people, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Government and the Commissioners of Health, aided by the zealous and gratuitous labors of the resident Physicians, Surgeons and other philanthropic individuals.

The provision made for this emergency, by the Legislature of 1853, having been found altogether inadequate, it became indispensable to raise additional funds, on the individual credit and responsibility of the members of my Privy Council. The object of that expenditure having been the preservation of the lives of the people, I recommend to their Representatives the earliest possible enactment to relieve those private individuals from a liability incurred for the public good, and devolve it upon the revenues of my Exchequer.

I also recommend, as of urgency, the Acts to render vaccination compulsory throughout my Islands, and to establish a permanent Board of Health that will be submitted to your consideration.

I have ordered the Kuhina Nui to report to you upon the propriety of separating that high office from that of the Minister of the Interior.

One of the chief objects of all Governments, is the prompt, impartial and cheap administration of justice. I have ordered my Chancellor and Chief Justice to report to you upon all the reforms suggested by his experience; and, I recommend particularly to your attention, his suggestions in regard to existing laws and to the improvement of our prisons, and their discipline.

From the Governments of all nations with which I have relations, I have received the most friendly assurances.

I have ordered my Minister of Foreign Relations to explain to you why France has not yet consented to the abrogation of the existing Treaty, and why the decision of the Emperor, upon those points which I referred to His Majesty, has not yet been made known. These delays have not disturbed the perfect friendliness of the Diplomatic Relations re-established by the present Representative of France, immediately after his return to my Court, nor weakened my desire for the establishment and maintenance of relations with France in all their further extension, mutually cordial, beneficial and honorable.

I made certain suggestions to the Legislature of 1851, with a view of bringing things to that desirable end; I now renew them in the hope that, in your wisdom, you will devise some plan upon the principle of fair equivalents, and consistent with strict national faith, that will induce France to relinquish the old Treaty and form a new Treaty, such as I have repeatedly asked for, since May, 1846.

I ratified on the 27th of last month, the Treaty with Bremen, concluded on the 7th of August, 1851.

I have ordered my Minister of the Interior to report upon the affairs of the Department committed to his care. He will lay before you the report of the Commissioners of Health, and a plan for the improvement of the harbour of Honolulu, both of which I recommend to your careful consideration as well as what he says of the suspension of public improvements, from the want of the necessary funds.

I am glad to inform you that the state of the public revenue is much better than the prospects of the country promised when the appropriations of 1853 were made, and fully equal to the discharge of all present liabilities. This will appear from the budget which I have ordered my Minister of Finance to submit to you. I strongly recommend to you either to vote the appropriations for the year, immediately, or to enact that it shall be lawful for the Minister of Finance to make, from the first of this month, all payments necessary to carry on efficiently and without interruption, my Government, upon the scale of appropriations made in 1853. And I further particularly recommend what my Minister of Finance will suggest to you with reference to a loan for the improvement of the harbor—to free ports for navigation—to the enactment of a national Tariff, not violating my faith, under any foreign Treaty—the establishment of a national Mint to regulate our mixed and unequal currency, and the establishment of a Savings Bank for the encouragement of industry, frugality and accumulation among my subjects, who are poor and improvident.

I have ordered my Minister of Public Instruction to submit to you, at length, the important subject of the education of my people, as the surer means of elevating them in the scale of morals, and of usefulness to themselves and the State. There is a growing desire among my native subjects, that their children should acquire a knowledge of the English language, and considering the universality of that language in all the transactions of business, such a desire is very natural. My Minister of Public Instruction will explain to you his ideas upon this subject, with the details of our schools generally, and of the expenditure for their support, as well as what further expense would be required for the increase of schools for teaching the English language. He will also report to you upon the Census, which he has taken with much labor, and at a trifling expense to my Treasury.

I have ordered my Secretary at War to submit to you the urgent necessity of amply providing for the organization of a permanent military force. Upon this important subject, I remind you of my earnest recommendations to the Legislature of 1847, '50, '52 and 1853. My Lieutenant General, Prince Liholiho, has made some progress in that organization, but he has to contend with difficulties insuperable from the inadequacy of the appropriation made in 1853. To you it will belong to remedy that pressing want.

From the several recommendations of my Kuhina Nui, Chief Justice, Ministers and Secretary of War, in which they join collectively, you will gather what the policy of my Administration is. In every nation the true elements of political strength are numbers, wealth and industry. It is my wish that these elements should be developed, and that the Representatives of my people should secure their allegiance to me, and their contentment under that allegiance, by a careful and constant regard to every thing that can promote their physical and moral prosperity; and that my Administration, acting in accordance with the 14th Article of the Constitution should hold to be their highest rule, the public good, which everywhere is best promoted by equal justice to all parties—the protection of life and property and personal liberty—the suppression of civil disorders and the removal of the causes which create and foment them—filling all offices impartially, with the best men, for each—keeping the number of employees and their salaries on the lowest scale compatible with the due performance of their duties—a universal system of accountability, and the strict exclusion of all partiality, favor or selfish interest in the sale of public lands or other Government property—performance of works of public improvement—purchase of supplies for Government use, and in everything else in which value is best determined by a fair and open competition.

May the Almighty enlighten your minds and direct your hearts for the good of my people, in the Session which I now declare open.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1854.

Began April 8.

Ended August 12.

Sat 79 Days.

JOHN YOUNG, *President.*

ALLEN, E. H.*	II, JOHN.
ARMSTRONG, R.*	KAMEHAMEHA, LOT.
HAALELEA.	KANOA.
KAEO.	KAPEAU.
KANAINA.	KEKAULAHAO.
KAPAAKEA.	LIHOLIHO.
KAPENA.	NAMAKEHA.
KEKUANAOKA, M.	PIIKOI.
NAHAOLELUA.	WYLLIE, R. C.*
PAKI.	

EDWARD HUNT, *Secretary.*

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 108 Days.

A. G. THURSTON, *Speaker.*

BOND, E. P.	BOWLIN, R. H.
FULLER, J.	HAIA, S. W.
HARRIS, C. C.	IOSEPA.
KAAPA.	KAAUWAI, D. K.
KAAUWAI, Z.	KALAMA, S. P.
KAMAIPELEKANE, E. P.	KAMAKAU, S. M.
KAUMAEA, Z. P.	KIPI, S.
LOKOMAIKAI, D.	MAIKAI, J. W. E.
MARSH, J. W.	MOKU, A.
NAHAKUELUA, T.	NAONE, P.
PAPAULA, S. W.	PII, W. E.
RICHARDSON, J.	ROBERTSON, G. M.
UMA, T.	WANA.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, APRIL 7, 1855.

Nobles and Representatives:

It has pleased the Almighty to gather to his forefathers my beloved Predecessor. This bereavement has been to me the source of the deepest sorrow; but my grief has been assuaged by the sympathy of this whole nation, in whom I see innumerable and ever-gathering proofs of the love and gratitude they bore their departed Chief.

You meet this day in conformity with the Constitution he gave you. Had his suggestions, on the many occasions he addressed you from the place I now occupy, been matured by your deliberations, and carried into effect, there would, perhaps, be little for me to recommend, or for you to perform. The measures he initiated reflect lustre upon his name, and if by any endeavor of mine those measures shall be perfected, I shall consider it indeed an honor.

In the exercise of my prerogative, I have availed myself of an Act passed during your last session, and since approved by me, by virtue of which I have separated the offices of Kuhina Nui and Minister of the Interior. To the former post I have called her Royal Highness, Princess Victoria Kamamalu. The Ministry of the Interior remains in the same hands as heretofore, as do the other portfolios of my Government; for, young and newly come to this responsible position, I have gladly availed myself of the wisdom and experience of the counsellors of our deceased King.

I have instructed the high officers of my government to lay before you reports of their several departments.

From a history of the Judiciary Department during the last year, and for certain changes proposed in our laws, I would refer you to the report of my Chancellor. His recommendations, especially those suggesting remedies for the great evils which are so speedily destroying our race, meet my most hearty approval, and are worthy of your serious consideration.

I trust you will be able to devise such wise and salutary measures as shall effectually check licentiousness and intemperance.

The doors of Justice are open to all, and so far as I am informed, its administration in the higher courts has been prompt, efficient and satisfactory. Of the inferior magistrates, there has been some complaint, no doubt in many instances with reason; but the character of district justices has greatly improved within the past few years, and it is to be hoped it will continue to improve. Weak as we are, and imperfect as our Government may be, it will not be doubted, I think, that there is no country in which there is more entire security for life, liberty, person and property.

His Royal Highness, Prince Kamehameha, on whom has devolved the chief military command, will exhibit to you in his report, which is embodied in that of the Secretary at War, the plans he has in contemplation to render efficient the important service intrusted to his care. I have to request that you will give this subject the grave attention it deserves. His late Majesty urged the matter upon you frequently, but the appropriations have hitherto been insufficient for any permanent or efficient organization of that important department. I indulge a strong hope that you will remedy this deficiency, and place the Department of War upon a firm and better footing.

Deeply imbued with a sense of the responsibility that rests upon my Government, not only to foster, but to lead the way in all that tends to the general good, I would invite your earnest attention to the recommendations that will be laid before you by my Minister of the Interior, and particularly to that portion of his report relating to the proposed improvements in the harbor of Honolulu. The facilities that would be afforded in the loading and unloading of vessels, native as well as foreign; the extra inducements that these new accommodations would hold out to those parties who contemplate making this port a place where ocean steamers may seek refreshments, and take in coal and water; the general impetus that would be given to trade by providing, at the water's edge, a site for the erection of warehouses; and the hundred other conveniences proper to a maritime city;—all these considerations prove to my mind the propriety of proceeding energetically with a work so national in its character that no part of the Islands can fail to share in many of its advantages. To your wisdom it belongs to consider in what way the funds necessary to effect this great improvement may be best procured.

It is gratifying to me, on commencing my reign, to be able to inform you, that my relations with all the great Powers, between whom and myself exist treaties of amity, are of the most satisfactory nature. I have received from all of them, assurances that leave no room to doubt that my rights and sovereignty will be respected. My policy, as regards all foreign nations, being that of peace, impartiality and neutrality, in the spirit of the Proclamation by the late King, of the 16th May last, and of the Resolutions of the Privy Council of the 15th June and 17th July, I have given to the President of the United States, at his request, my solemn adhesion to the rule, and to the principles establishing the rights of neutrals during war, contained in the Convention between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the United States, concluded in Washington on the 22nd July last.

I have exchanged my ratification for that, by my great and good friend, His Majesty Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway, of the treaty concluded at my Court on the 1st day of July, 1852.

I have ordered my Minister of Foreign Relations to inform you of all treaties with foreign nations negotiated under the late reign, of the progressive steps by which the sovereignty and independence of this Kingdom have become so generally acknowledged, and of the transactions generally of the Department under his charge.

I have committed an important mission to the Honorable William L. Lee, Chancellor of the Kingdom and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and have accredited him as my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from which mission I anticipate important results for the benefit of you all, which will be made known to you hereafter. In the meanwhile, I recommend you to vote such a sum as, in your wisdom, you may deem adequate for the expenses of that mission.

My Minister of Finance will submit, for your considerations, certain important measures relating to the National finances; and you cannot fail to be impressed with the necessity of devising some means of enlarging them. Without more extended means we must remain in the position of having the will, without the power, to stimulate agriculture and commerce, and to provide generally for the physical, mental and moral improvement of the nation. As a preparatory step towards increasing the sources of revenue, we must increase the revenue to be drawn from such sources as already exist. But, restricted as we are, by treaty, from exercising a right common to all free communities, we are unable to impose discriminating duties on foreign imports, which, whilst supplying the Treasury with additional means, would enhance the price of articles of luxury only. To regain the right of which we have, for the present, divested ourselves, it may be necessary that you reconsider the act by which the duty on spirituous liquors is now regulated. The Minister of Finance laid this subject before you last year in a clear and able manner, and his views have been confirmed by the experience of another year. Whether it would be wise to assist the revenue by a tax on property, is for you to determine.

To foster education and widen every channel that leads to knowledge, is one of our most imperative duties. It will be for you to determine what obstacles, if any, exist, to the general enlightenment of my people. On this subject there will be submitted for your consideration, certain proposed changes in the Department of Public Instruction. It is of the highest importance, in my opinion, that education in the English language should become more general, for it is my firm conviction that unless my subjects become educated in this tongue, their hope of intellectual progress, and of meeting the foreigners on terms of equality, is a vain one.

It is a melancholy fact that agriculture, as now practiced, is not a business of so prosperous and lucrative a nature as to in-

duce men of means to engage in it; and capital is absolutely necessary to the successful production of our great staples, sugar, coffee and tobacco. I beg you, therefore, to consider whether there exist any restrictions, the removal of which would give new life to this important source of national prosperity, and tend to create a juster balance between our imports and exports. I need hardly mention the obligation that weighs upon you, to open wide our ports to commerce. Without commerce our agricultural produce might moulder in our warehouses; roads, and inter-island communication almost cease to exist; the making of wharves become a work of supererogation, and the opening and closing of stores an idle ceremony. As the legislators of a young commercial nation, we should be liberal in our measures, and far-sighted in our views.

A subject of deeper importance, in my opinion, than any I have hitherto mentioned, is that of the decrease of our population. It is a subject, in comparison with which all others sink into insignificance; for, our first and great duty is that of self-preservation. Our acts are in vain unless we can stay the wasting hand that is destroying our people. I feel a heavy, and special responsibility resting upon me in this matter; but it is one in which you all must share; nor shall we be acquitted by man, or our Maker, of a neglect of duty, if we fail to act speedily and effectually in the cause of those who are every day dying before our eyes.

I think this decrease in our numbers may be stayed; and happy should I be if, during the first year of my reign, such laws should be passed as to effect this result. I would commend to your special consideration the subject of establishing public Hospitals; and it might, at first, perhaps, be wise to confine these hospitals to diseases of one class; and that the most fatal with which our population is afflicted.

Intimately connected with this subject is that of preventing the introduction of fatal diseases and epidemics from abroad. Visited as we are by vessels from all parts of the world, this is no easy matter; but I trust your wisdom will devise some simple and practical remedy.

It affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able to state that, according to the returns from most of the districts, the births during the past year have exceeded the deaths.

It is to be regretted that the Chinese coolie immigrants, to whom has been given a trial of sufficient length for testing their fitness to supply our want of labor and population, have not realized the hopes of those who incurred the expense of their introduction. They are not so kind and tractable as it was anticipated they would be; and they seem to have no affinities, attractions or tendencies to blend with this, or any other race. In view of this failure it becomes a question of some moment whether a class of

persons more nearly assimilated with the Hawaiian race, could not be induced to settle on our shores. It does not seem improbable that a portion of the inhabitants of other Polynesian groups might be disposed to come here, were suitable efforts made to lead them to such a step. In a few days they would speak our language with ease; they would be acclimated almost before they left the ships that conveyed them hither; and they might bring with them their wives, whose fecundity is said to be much greater than that of Hawaiian females. Such immigrants, besides supplying the present demand for labor, would pave the way for a future population of native-born Hawaiians, between whom, and those of aboriginal parents, no distinguishable difference would exist.

May the issue of your deliberations be crowned with those successful results which the will of the Almighty only can bestow.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1855.

Began April 7.

Ended June 16.

Sat 57 Days.

LOT KAMEHAMEHA, *President.*

ALLEN, E. H.*	KAEO.
ARMSTRONG, R.*	KANOA.
HAALELEA.	KAPEAU.
KANAINA.	KEKAULAHAO.
KAPAAKEA.	NAHAOLELUA.
KEELIKOLANI, RUTH (w).	PAKI.
KEKUANAOKA, M.	WYLLIE, R. C.*
NAMAKEHA.	YOUNG, JOHN.
PIIKOI.	

C. G. HOPKINS, *Secretary.*

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 61 Days.

G. M. ROBERTSON, *Speaker.*

AUSTIN, J. W.	DAVIS, R. G.
FULLER, J.	II, JOHN.
KAAUWAI, D. K.	KAAUWAI, Z.
KAHALE, W. P.	KALAAUKANE, G. B.
KALAMA, S. P.	KAMAKAU, S. M.
KALUNA, W.	KEANIHO.
KAUMAEA, Z. P.	KEOLALOA, W. S.
KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W.	KOIKU, R.
KIPI, S.	MAIKAI, J. W. E.
KUPAKEE, J. W.	RICHARDSON, J.
PAULO.	ROOKE, T. C. B.
ROBINSON, R.	THURSTON, A. G.
WHITNEY, H. M.	WIDEMANN, H. A.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AND PROCLAMATION ON THE OCCASION OF DISSOLVING THE LEGIS- LATURE, JUNE 16, 1855.

Nobles and Representatives:

The Legislative Session of 1855 is now about to close.

For some of your acts I thank you in common with the meanest of my subjects, for they embrace the interests of all.

Newly admitted elements of action have operated upon you, and given to certain of your measures a vitality that authorizes me to hope much for the future.

For the relief you have given to the estate of my Predecessor, for the feeling of respect and love evinced by you in assuming with alacrity, the expenses of his obsequies; and for the loyalty you have shown towards me, and my family, I thank you.

Mixed with many circumstances that will always make the session of 1855 pleasant to reflect upon, there is one that must overshadow it forever in the minds of us all. The death of His Excellency, A. Paki, has stamped this year, and, indeed, removed a pillar of the State. From your own feelings on the loss of that High Chief and staunch Hawaiian, you may judge of mine. May the Almighty have us in his keeping, and bless, and perpetuate the Hawaiian Nation.

Nobles and Representatives, I regret that you have not been able to agree upon the details of the Appropriation Bill.

Therefore, in the exercise of my constitutional prerogative in such a case, I feel it my duty to dissolve you, and you are hereby dissolved.

PROCLAMATION.

To All Our Loyal Subjects, Greeting:

We hereby Proclaim that We have this day dissolved the Legislature of Our Kingdom, by virtue of the power vested in Us by the Constitution. The exigency contemplated by that sacred instrument has arisen, by the disagreement of the two Houses on the Bill of Supplies, which are necessary to carry on Our Government; and furthermore, the House of Representatives framed an Appropriation Bill exceeding Our Revenues, as estimated by our Minister of Finance, to the extent of about \$200,000, which Bill We could not sanction.

There seemed no prospect of agreement, inasmuch as the House of Nobles had made repeated efforts at conciliation with the House of Representatives, without success, and finally, the House of Representatives refused to confer with the House of Nobles respecting the said Appropriation Bill in its last stages, and We deemed it Our duty to exercise Our constitutional prerogative of

dissolving the Legislature, and therefore there are no Representatives of the people in the Kingdom.

Therefore, We further proclaim Our Will and Pleasure, that Our Loyal subjects, in all Our Islands, proceed immediately to elect new Representatives, according to law, on the 10th day of July next. And We convoke the Representatives who may be so elected, to meet in Parliament in Our City of Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of July, of this year, for the special and only purpose of voting the Supplies necessary to the administration of Our Government, without oppressing Our faithful Subjects with unreasonable taxes.

Done in Our Palace of Honolulu, this sixteenth day of June, 1855, and the first year of Our reign.

KAMEHAMEHA.

VICTORIA K. KAMAMALU.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE LEGIS- LATURE, JULY 30, 1855.

Nobles and Representatives:

By virtue of the power which the Constitution declares to be vested in me, I have convoked you to this Extraordinary Session of the Legislature. Neither the late dissolution, nor, of course, this Session, would have occurred under any but extraordinary circumstances. The only public business of emergency left unfinished at the close of the late Session, was the passage of the Appropriation Bill—the most important measure of every Session. It is solely to pass the Bill I mention that you are now brought together. I trust that whilst your memories are so freshly charged with the circumstances that prevented unanimity between your two Houses in regard to the Bill of Supplies, upon which you were deliberating when lately I dissolved you, there will be a desire on the part of all to restrict the amount appropriated for the current year within the probable limits of the year's receipts. It is useless to make appropriations for appearance sake, knowing that they will not, because they cannot, be acted on. My desire therefore is, that you will reject at once, in your deliberations, every item that is not of immediate necessity, since the means at your disposal will barely suffice for those outlays that are indispensable. By acting on this suggestion you will save time and render less likely the recurrence of differences on questions not of public interest.

Nobles and Representatives, I hope the Session now opened will be a very short one, and that you will all cordially unite in appropriating our small means to the best advantage for the general good.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SPECIAL SESSION OF 1855.

Began July 30.

Ended August 12.

Sat 6 Days.

LOT KAMEHAMEHA, *President.*

ALLEN, E. H.*

KAEO.

ARMSTRONG, R.*

KANOA.

HAALELEA.

KAPEAU.

KANAINA.

KEKAULAHAO.

KAPAAKEA.

NAHAOLELUA.

KEELIKOLANI, RUTH (w).

PAKI.

KEKUANA OA, M.

WYLLIE, R. C.*

NAMAKEHA.

YOUNG, JOHN.

PIIKOI.

C. G. HOPKINS, *Secretary.*

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 13 Days.

G. M. ROBERTSON, *Speaker.*

AUSTIN, J. W.

CUMMINGS, PRESTON.

AUSTIN, S. L.

DWIGHT, S. G.

BLAIR, J. D.

HOLLISTER, R. S.

DAVIS, R. G.

KAAUWAI, D. K.

HELELUHE, J. H.

KALAMA, S. P.

II, JOHN

KEAWEHANO, D.

KAHOOKANO, J. D.

KUIHELANI, H.

KAMAPELEKANE.

LILIKALANI, G. W.

KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W.

MOFFITT, R.

KUPAKEE, J. W.

RICHARDSON, J.

MAUI, L.

SHELDON, H. L.

NAONE, P.

WEBSTER, WM.

ROBINSON, R.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk.*

NOTE:—G. Rhodes refused credentials by Election Inspectors.

MESSAGES FROM HIS MAJESTY TO THE HOUSE OF
NOBLES AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PROROGUING THE EXTRAORDINARY
SESSION, AUGUST 13, 1855.

Nobles:

The Extraordinary Session to which I convoked you having terminated with the completion of the special business which I recommended to my Parliament, I now thank you for concurring with the Honorable Representatives of My People, in voting the supplies indispensable to the administration of My Government.

I now free you from further attendance, and prorogue you till the Session of next year.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Honorable Representatives of My People:

Having concluded the special business for which I convoked you to an Extraordinary Session, it only remains for me to thank you for the regard you have shown to the safety and welfare of my Kingdom in voting the supplies necessary to carry on the business of My Government, and to free you from further attendance in Parliament.

I therefore prorogue you.

KAMEHAMEHA.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE OF 1856.

Nobles and Representatives:

I have convoked you to meet this day under the provision of our Constitution now in force, which provides for an Annual Session of the Legislative Body; and with humble thankfulness to the Ruler of Nations, I felicitate you upon the prosperity which has attended us, as a people, during the past year.

I am happy to inform you that since your last meeting I have received from the Heads of nearly all the first-class Powers of the present century, assurances of friendship, accompanied, in some instances, with promises of assistance should occasion require it. Never did I consider our hope of stability as a nation so well founded as they are at this moment.

One of the most important features in my Foreign Relations during the past year, is that of the Mission upon which my Special Envoy, the Honorable William L. Lee, proceeded to Washington, where he was most cordially received, and whose exertions have been attended with the happiest results. They have opened, in the minds of our agriculturists and those who study the progress of our people as producers, hopes, which only need the confirmation of the Senate of the United States to become permanently realized, and greatly conducive to our prosperity.

Negotiations have, for some time past, been in progress between my Ministers of Foreign Relations and Finance, and the Commissioner of the Emperor of France, for a new Treaty between that Sovereign and myself. For farther particulars regarding my Relations abroad, I refer you to the Report of my Minister of that Department.

My Minister of War will furnish you a Report showing the appropriations necessary to be made for the support of the Military during the ensuing year.

The administration of Justice during the past year, especially in the higher Courts of Judicature, has been such as to give general satisfaction.

Respecting the business of the Judiciary Department, I would refer you to the Report of my Chancellor. The measures he proposes are worthy of being seriously deliberated upon, and I earnestly recommend to your early consideration that for the suppression of intoxication. It is painful to notice the increase of this evil in Honolulu, arising principally from the sale of cheap and noxious compounds. In connection with this subject, I would call your attention to the evil arising from the sale

of opium to Chinese Coolies, which, unless speedily checked, I fear may spread among our own race.

In the Report of my Minister of the Interior you will not fail to observe a valuable suggestion proposing a fundamental change in the appointment of the officers intrusted with the making and preserving of our public roads. It is to the effect that persons chosen for their ability be appointed by the executive, in lieu of the Superintendents elected at present by the tax payers of each district, a system the experience of several years has proven to be accompanied with many abuses.

I recommend to your notice the several other points contained in that Report, especially that asking for an authorization to grant Title Deeds to persons who have proved their claims before the Land Commission, but received no Patents, in consequence of surveys not having been made of the Kuleanas to which they were entitled, and to Konohikis whose lands are described in the Book of Division, but who have not received their Awards. Also, the continuation of the Inter-island Mail Carrier service, and, above all, an appropriation for the purchase of a proper steamer, to assist intercourse between the islands of this group, and encourage industry.

You will perceive by the detailed Report of my Minister of Finance that the liabilities of my Treasury have been promptly discharged and the public credit fully sustained, notwithstanding the large expenditure made for important public improvements. The law for the more just and equal collection of Taxes, passed at your last Session, has operated favorably on the national finances, although I am of opinion that some alterations in its provisions would still further improve it.

In addition to the ordinary expenses of the Government, you will see the necessity of appropriations sufficient to complete the public works already commenced, even though it should be necessary to resort to the loan authorized by the law of the last Session.

My Minister of Finance has also called your attention to the important subject of a Usury law, which I commend to your favorable consideration.

He has likewise alluded to a proposed mode of payment for the steamer before mentioned, which may, I trust, preclude all embarrassment to my Treasury.

You cannot, at present, regard the law imposing duties on imports passed at your last Session, as a basis for appropriations, because it is uncertain whether it will go into effect.

The state and progress of Education among my people during the past year, you will learn from the Report of the President of the Board of Education. The change in that Department, by an Act of the last Legislature, has proved, thus far, to be beneficial. It is particularly gratifying to know that instruction in the Eng-

lish language is prosecuted with so much success among my native subjects. I recommend you to make as liberal a provision for the support of this class of schools as the state of my Treasury will admit.

I feel so keenly the necessity of some new stimulus to agriculture, in all its branches, that I very seriously call your attention to that point, and shall be happy if in your wisdom you can devise any measures to promote so important an object. The Native Hawaiian Agricultural Society, lately instituted, needs your fostering care in the form in which you have manifested it towards the sister Association. The decrease of our population, and the means of staying it, occupy many of my thoughts; and a subject so important cannot fail to receive your serious consideration. Intimately connected with the subject last alluded to, is the still unaccomplished wish of all the true friends of the nation to see an Hospital established, and I sincerely hope that those who have foretold difficulties opposed to the success of such an institution, will at last allow the experiment to be made. Fearful, as we all must be, of the introduction of any new diseases to decimate us again, I beg of you to consider by what means, under Providence, such a calamity may be averted.

I sincerely trust that the Ruler of all will guide your deliberations to a result beneficial to the nation.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1856.

Began April 5.

Ended June 10.

Sat 54 Days.

JOHN YOUNG, *President*.

ALLEN, E. H.*

KAMEHAMEHA, LOT.

KAEŌ.

KANOĀ.

KANAINA.

KEKUANAŌA, M.

KAPĀAKEA.

NAHAŌLELUA.

KAPEAU.

PIIKOI.

NAMAKEHA.

WYLLIE, R. C.*

HAĀLELEA.

EDWARD HUNT, *Secretary*.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 58 Days.

G. M. ROBERTSON, *Speaker*.

AKA, W. B.

BARENABA.

BARENABA, GEORGE.

BARTOW, C. S.

CUMMINGS, P.

KAHOOKANO, J. D.

KAHULANUI, S. R.

KALAMA, S. P.

KAMAIPELEKANE, E. P.

KAMAKAU, S. M.

KAPIHE, M.

KEAWEHANO, D.

KEIKINUI.

KELAMA.

KOLE, J.

KUPAKEE, J. W.

MAIKAI, J. W. E.

MARSHALL, J. F. B.

NAIAPAAKAI, D. K.

NAIHE, J. W.

NAONE, P.

PAAKAULA.

RICHARDSON, J.

UAUA.

UKEKE.*

WEBSTER, WM.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk*.

* Seated April 25. J. W. Kauahi was elected, but the House refused to seat him; Ukeke elected to fill the vacancy.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH UPON PROROGUING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1856.

Nobles and Representatives:

At the close of a Session which has been marked by so much unanimity as that about to terminate, and during which so much that displays the wisdom essential to success in legislation has been observable, I cannot but feel a gratification in meeting you.

The appropriations you have made for the expenses of my Government during the next two years, and the zeal you have displayed to render especially efficient the Bureau of Public Works, meet with my sincere approval.

In the matter of one appropriation only, do I entertain any doubts; but if by any possibility the military establishment can be maintained upon such a scale as to ensure a promise of security, no exertions will be wanting on the part of my Government to do so, without overstepping the amount by you provided.

To the members of the House of Representatives I would express my sincere acknowledgments for the readiness with which they have interpreted the public feeling, and provided for my establishment under the new relations which I am about to assume.

I have no expectations that any necessity will arise for calling you together before the stated session of 1858, and I trust that the interim will be full of prosperity to you and the nation, the blessing of God making fruitful those exertions from which I now release you by proroguing the session.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLA- TURE OF 1858-59.

Nobles and Representatives:

Since the Legislature was last in session, it has pleased Almighty God to bless me with a son. The birth of an Heir to the Throne is an event which you, now congregated to pass measures, not for the temporary only, but for the permanent prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, under a Constitutional Monarchy, cannot but regard with solemn interest. Not only the continuance of his life, but the characteristics which the Prince may develop as he grows to manhood, and the education to be imparted to him, are matters in no small degree inseparable from the future of our country's history—from that distant part of it in which, I, and many, if not all of you, will take no share. Gentlemen, the

child is yours as well as mine; the circumstances that attend his birth deprive me of an undivided interest in him, for if such be the will of Divine Providence, he will one day be to your sons what I am to their fathers. Destined as he is to exercise a paramount influence in years to come, I consecrate him to my people, and with God's help, I will leave unused no faculty with which I am imbued to make him worthy of your love and loyalty, and an ornament to the Throne of his great Predecessor who only did battle to establish peace and lay the foundations of order.

I have called you together according to the requirements of the Constitution. Having thus fulfilled the duty imposed upon me, I would suggest to you, Nobles and Representatives, the propriety, under existing circumstances, of confining the business of the present session to providing, by a Joint Resolution, or otherwise, for the financial necessities of the Government, and appointing a Joint Committee to report after an adjournment and as soon as practicable, to their respective Houses, upon the New Code, or such portions of it as may be ready for presentation by the Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1856 to prepare it.

The reasons for such a course will appear in the fact that the Commissioners selected to revise, codify and amend the laws now in force, partly on account of the ill health of one of the members, now deceased, and partly from the laborious nature of the task imposed upon persons whose time was already occupied by the duties of office, have been unable to perfect their work within the time, which before the undertaking was commenced, was deemed sufficient. The Joint Committee could only receive and proceed to review such portions of the Revision as are already prepared, and receive more as the Commissioners progressed. By means of a little inquiry, the time when their report upon the whole would probably be forthcoming might be ascertained, when the two Houses could meet again to review the Report and proceed with the general business of the country.

The suggestion I have made demands further consideration from the fact that a new Treaty, negotiated between me and the Emperor of the French, has lately been returned from Paris, accompanied by the formal ratification of the Emperor. It now awaits a similar concurrence, on my part, to render it effective. In accordance with the provisions of our Constitution, this Treaty is now under consideration by me, in my Privy Council of State. The provisional Act, therefore, which a former Legislature passed, will become operative or otherwise, according to the result of those deliberations I refer to, and until that result becomes known the Minister of Finance cannot make to you a satisfactory showing of the probable receipts of the Government for this and the next fiscal year; and without such data to go by you will hardly be able to dispose of the strictly financial business of the country.

So, too, in regard to the Civil Acts, the passage of which draws so largely upon the time of your two Houses. It would be nothing less than a waste of labor to alter, by separate enactments, those laws which the Revised Code will amend, or to sanction new provisions, in that Compendium already provided for, and which temporary enactments would, therefore, become valueless almost as soon as they should have been promulgated.

Believing, gentlemen, that you will coincide with me in seeing the necessity for a speedy adjournment, after having made the provisoes I have pointed out, I forbear to call your attention to the general business and details to which I should otherwise direct your notice.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF HIS MAJESTY SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE, MARCH 31, 1859.

Nobles and Representatives:

I deem it my duty, as Chief Magistrate of the Kingdom, to submit to the Legislature certain points in regard to which the organic law seems to require revision.

Experience has conclusively shown that the Constitution of 1852 does not, in many important respects, meet the expectations of its framers, or of my Predecessor, by whom it was voluntarily conceded.

It is the part of wisdom to derive lessons from experience, and to regulate our future policy in conformity with its suggestions.

The 105th Article of the Constitution prescribes the ordinary mode of amendment. Without reference to a different manner of revision, clearly founded on the inherent rights of the different Estates of my Kingdom, I am, at this time, content to appeal to the Legislature for such action as will provide an adequate remedy for all existing difficulties.

I am satisfied that it would result in great public advantage to allow to my Executive Ministers the privilege of election to the House of Representatives, except when constituted Members of the House of Nobles by Royal Patent. It would also, in my opinion, be politic to permit additions to be made to the House of Nobles for a term of years as well as for life. These changes are earnestly recommended and urged upon your favorable consideration.

I further recommend that the House of Representatives be limited, as to its members, to a number not exceeding twenty; and that a suitable property qualification for eligibility be established. The compensation of such members ought also to be definitely fixed for the entire period of their service, so as to avoid

all inducements to protracted sessions beyond the requirement of the public good.

Relying on your wisdom and patriotic disposition, I place these suggestions before you, in the full confidence that they cannot fail to meet your sanction. I entertain no doubt that if the Constitution should be amended in conformity thereto, a beneficial reform of the Legislative Department would be effected, and the general advantage of my Kingdom thereby greatly promoted.

KAMEHAMEHA.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH PROROGUING THE LEGISLATURE OF 1858-59.

Nobles and Representatives:

I congratulate you upon having concluded the labors of a Session protracted beyond my expectation, and, I imagine, that of the country at large. I trust that after all the attention which has been expended on the revised Civil Code, the result will prove a compilation sound in its principles and convenient in its arrangement. If it have no other effect than to encourage a decrease of litigation, by exposing in its proper place the law applicable to every civil regulation which legislation makes the frame-work of our national system, your time, and the expenses of the session, will not have been consumed in vain.

I have heard with satisfaction that the amendments of the Constitution which I suggested and laid open to your consideration, have been acted upon, and I do not doubt that the next session will see them confirmed and made effective. I think they will initiate a more wholesome system of legislation, prevent unnecessary delays and expenses, and place the Executive Government in a position better calculated for giving explanations and receiving instructions from that House which originates every fiscal measure.

I thank you, Representatives, for the provision you have made for myself and those nearest to me; and, while alluding to the Bill of Appropriations, I cheerfully notice the fact, that in making distribution of the revenue, you have, for the first time, proposed for the country a system of expenditure strictly proportioned to the estimated receipts.

I confess that the act of your two Houses which I regard with most complacency, is that in which you commit the public Treasury to the aid of Hospitals. You, Representatives, amongst whose constituents are those very persons for whom these places of refuge are principally designed, have expressed a kind and grateful feeling for the personal share which I and the Queen have taken in the labor of securing the necessary means for the establishment of an Hospital in Honolulu. Whilst acknowledging your courtesy, I wish to take this first public occasion to express the almost unspeakable satisfaction with which I have found my efforts successful beyond my hopes. It is due to the subscribers as a body, that I should bear witness to the readiness, not less than the liberality, with which they have met my advances. When you return to your several places, let the fact be made known, that in Honolulu the sick man has a friend in everybody. Nor do I believe that He who made us all, and to whose keeping I commend in now dismissing you, has seen with indifference how the claims of a common humanity have drawn together, in the subscription list, names representative of almost every race of men under the sun.

SPEECH OF HIS MAJESTY AT THE EXTRAORDINARY
SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF NOBLES HELD AT
THE PALACE, OCTOBER 3, 1859.

Gentlemen of the House of Nobles:

I have thought proper to convene you in special session in order to consult on a matter, which in my judgment relates to the highest welfare of the nation. In contemplation of a vacancy in the chief executive office, at all times liable to occur, it is important that the succession to the crown should be definitely established in a constitutional manner. To this subject I invite your attention, in the full confidence that the recommendation I am about to make will receive at your hands a hearty concurrence.

The Constitution points out the mode of procedure to be adopted, and I avail myself of the authority thus vested in me to designate my infant son, the Prince of Hawaii, as my heir and successor to the Throne. Your assent and coöperation in the measure are required, but I do not doubt your ready and loyal support, not only on grounds relating to the stability of the existing dynasty, but from motives intimately connected with the public good.

EXTRA SESSION, HOUSE OF NOBLES, OCTOBER 3,
1859.

The Nobles met in Extra Session for the purpose of concurring in the King's nomination of the Prince of Hawaii as successor to the Throne. With the exception of the following New Members: R. Armstrong, Charles R. Bishop, Charles G. Hopkins, D. Kalakaua and J. W. E. Maikai, the names of the Nobles present are not recorded in the Journal.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1860.

Nobles and Representatives:

In accordance with the Constitution, I have called you together in Legislative assembly.

It is with pleasure that I make known to you that my relations with Foreign Powers are in an amicable and satisfactory position, and to the Report of my Minister of Foreign Affairs, I direct your attention for information in relation to the Department under his care.

The Chief Justice in his Report has given a general view of the administration of the department of law. There are some portions of the report to which I desire to call your special attention. By reference to the comparative view of convictions contained therein, you will observe that two classes of offences against the laws constitute nearly two-thirds of the whole number of convictions. The inevitable effect of these offences is to demoralize and destroy the people, and I would designate as well worthy of your careful consideration and adoption, the recommendations of the Chief Justice in relation to such amendments or alterations of the existing laws as will tend to eradicate or diminish these evils.

The Report of the Minister of the Interior will furnish you with full information in relation to the affairs of his department for the last two years. The financial prospects of the country, as exhibited in the Report of the Minister of Finance, are satisfactory, and I would particularly direct to your favorable consideration his suggestion that provision be made for paying off outstanding liabilities as they become due. I would also call to your attention for careful consideration, his suggestion in relation to the assessments and collection of taxes, and in relation to the transit duties; also to the proposed alteration in the mode of remunerating District Justices.

The all-important subject of Education now occupies the public mind with more than usual interest, and I particularly recommend to your favorable notice the suggestions of the President of the Board of Education, with reference to substituting English for Hawaiian schools, in so far as may be practicable, and also in relation to the granting of Government aid towards independent schools for the education and moral training of females.

Through the laudable efforts of a number of private individuals—whom I take this first public opportunity of thanking—several establishments of this latter description have been instituted during the past year; and although thus far little more than a commencement in the good work has been made, their progress

has been satisfactory. I dwell on this subject, Nobles and Representatives, because our very existence as a people depends on the youthful training of the future mothers of our land, and that must not be jeopardized through lack of effort on our part.

To your careful consideration I recommend the proposed amendments to the Constitution, as passed by the last Legislature.

The "Queen's Hospital," at Honolulu, instituted for the relief of the sick and indigent, has now been in operation for nine months, and to this praiseworthy institution I direct your attention, that suitable provision in aid thereof may be made in the biennial estimates, with a view also that branch Dispensaries may be established at other places in the Kingdom.

In conclusion, Nobles and Representatives, I trust that in your deliberations on the necessary business that may come before you, that you will combine care with dispatch, and I will join with you in supplicating the Ruler of all nations for that wisdom which will best direct your efforts.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE
OF NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES, DELIV-
RED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUST 14, 1860.

KAMEHAMEHA IV., by the Grace of God King of the Hawaiian Islands:

To His Excellency M. KEKUANA'OA, Our Governor of Oahu, and the Honorable ELISHA H. ALLEN, Our Chancellor:

GREETING:—We hereby commission you in Our place and stead, to deliver to the Nobles and Representatives, Our Message, touching certain alterations proposed to be made in the Constitution of Our Kingdom: And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given at Our Palace in Honolulu, this Fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1860, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KAAHUMANU.

Nobles and Representatives:

I called the attention of the last Legislature to the amendments of the Constitution. Experience of the practical operation of that instrument has impressed me with their importance, and in this view that body coincided. But from some omission the publication was not made in conformity to the provision of the Constitution, and hence you have very properly expressed your constitutional inability to pass finally upon the amendments as adopted by them.

Therefore, it has become my duty to call your attention to some of those amendments, as well as others, which a more mature reflection has suggested.

I regard favorably the eligibility of the Ministers to the House of Representatives. The experience of monarchical governments has illustrated the importance of their services to the popular branch. It is a power of selection which may be wisely entrusted to the people to exercise. A property qualification of a limited amount will tend to make the selection from the more substantial men of the Kingdom, and the payment by a salary for their services, I regard as more just than a per diem allowance as now provided. A limited number of appointments to the House of Nobles for a term of years may afford that body valuable aid.

When the Constitution was adopted, its provisions in reference to a successor to the throne, were made with especial reference to my Predecessor, who had no lineal heirs. Additional provisions now seem to be necessary as a protection to the Heir Apparent to the Throne, and so secure beyond reasonable contingencies the stable administration of the sovereignty.

I regard a regency by the Queen, in cases of temporary vacancy of the Throne, or during a minority of the Heir Apparent, as the best means to secure a wise and safe exercise of regal authority, with proper regard to the rights of all persons. It would be a safe depository of power, for no one can feel a more sincere interest for the honor and prosperity of the Kingdom than the Queen Consort, and the mother of the Heir Apparent. Amendments which will secure these objects, you will regard as the part of wisdom to adopt.

There are some minor amendments which will be submitted, to which I do not regard it as essential more particularly to advert. Of their wisdom and propriety I am fully impressed.

Relying upon your wisdom and your devotion to the integrity and prosperity of my Kingdom, I have the most entire confidence that the amendments proposed will receive your most careful consideration.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1860.

Began May 23.

Ended August 28.

Sat 67 Days.

M. KEKUANA'OA, *President.*

ARMSTRONG, R.

BISHOP, C. R.

GREGG, D. L.*

HAALELEA.

HOPKINS, C. G.

II, JOHN.

KALAKAUA, D.

KAMEHAMEHA, LOT.

KANAINA.

KANOA, P.

KAPAAKEA, K.

NAHAOLELUA, P.

NAMAKEHA, B.

WYLLIE, R. C.*

H. L. SHELDON, *Clerk.*

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 83 Days.

L. McCULLY, *Speaker.*

AHOLO, L.

CHAMBERLAYNE, R. K.

BARENABA, GEORGE.

GREEN, J. P.

DOWSETT, J. I.

HOPU, ASA.

HALEKAI.

KAAUKAI.

KAAKUA, J. H.*

KAILIHO.

KAHULANUI, S. R.

KAMAKAU, S. M.

KALAMA, S. P.

KIPI, S.

KAULIA, W. J.

MAHOE, D. B.

KNUDSEN, V.

NAHINU, D. W.

MANINI, P.

NAONE, P.

NAIAPA'AKAI, D. K.

PILIPO, G. W.

NAUKANA, S. M.*¹

WEBSTER, WM.

UKEKE, G. B.

WIDEMANN, H. A.

BALDWIN, D. D.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk.*

* From June 12, vice Naukana, unseated.

*¹ Unseated May 31.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1860.

Nobles and Representatives:

In meeting you today at the close of your session, I have first to ask you to join with me in returning thanks to the Ruler of all nations for His beneficent providence in restoring to health one of your number from that dangerous illness with which he has been afflicted, whose loss would have been a grievous calamity to the welfare of my Kingdom.*

I beg to congratulate you on the termination of your labors, and trust that the new enactments passed by your joint wisdom may prove to be for the advantage and welfare of my people.

I have to thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, for the provisions you have made for the expenses of the State during the current biennial period.

While I regret with you, Nobles and Representatives, that, owing to the near approach of the termination of this session, you have been unable to take final action on the Amendments to the Constitution submitted to you with my late Message, I fully concur in the wisdom of your course—as made known to me by your Joint Committee—in deferring that important subject for that more mature consideration it requires.

Nobles and Representatives, in conformity with the Constitution, I now and hereby do declare this session of the Legislature to be prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1862.

Nobles and Representatives:

In convoking you, under the provisions of the Constitution, to meet this day for the deliberation and transaction of such business as the permanent and changeable interests of the country alike require to be attended to, I would first of all direct your attention with humility and gratitude to that Great and Beneficent Ruler of Heaven and Earth, whose mercy and bounty have for the past two years been extended over this land and this people.

With all Foreign Nations my relations are those of Amity and Peace. My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the several points of certain questions which have been referred by me to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French for

* The King here refers to H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, who had been dangerously ill.

His decision, having every confidence in his honor and justice. I have accredited Sir John Bowring as my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French, to other Sovereigns of Europe, and to the President of the United States, with the view of securing the concurrence of them all in a General Political Treaty, by which I hope to derive advantages not at present enjoyed by our existing Treaties.

It is gratifying to find by the Report of the Chief Justice that in the summary of offences there has been a decided diminution. This especially appears to be the case in some localities, of that class of offences which are of a demoralizing nature. There are various causes which have contributed to work out this result. In some cases legislation has been effective, and in others, increased attention to agriculture has aided in the same direction, and in all, an improving education, both moral and religious, of my people, has had a valuable influence. I call your attention especially to the alterations of the Civil Code, which the Chief Justice has recommended in his report, and which are important to be made, in view of our pecuniary condition. I trust that a more mature reflection will decide you to an adoption or revision of the proposed Amendments to the Constitution, which were transmitted for your consideration at the last session of your body.

The report of the Minister of the Interior will furnish you with full information in relation to the affairs of his department for the last two years. I specially recommend to your consideration, the views expressed by the Minister relating to the offering of premiums out of the Public funds, for the encouragement of our agricultural interests, and more especially as regards our staple products. In our present state of dependency upon our own Internal Resources (which I do not regret), it becomes the duty of the Legislature to foster such enterprises as will conduce most materially to the National wealth and prosperity.

I direct your serious attention to the Report of my Minister of Finance, who is authorized to present for your action a Budget which has been prepared with great care, and which has this advantage, if no other, that the appropriations asked of you to make, are within the estimated receipts of the ensuing fiscal term. The necessities of the country at the present time, are, in my opinion, such as will not warrant the Representatives of the people in making rash appropriations, far beyond the receipts of the Treasury, well knowing that those appropriations will never be expended. I regret that this has been the case in former years, but the easier financial conditions of the country at that time may have been an excuse for such legislative liberality, an excuse not now existing, and I therefore enjoy the hope that at the present session, the public weal will be the only guide in making the necessary appropriations.

Appreciating the truth of the above principle and desiring to

apply it to the acts of the Executive as well, I have directed my Ministers to make such recommendations only in their several Reports as I think will enable us to live within our income, without impairing the efficiency of the Public service.

The reductions in the expenditures now submitted to you, are made only with the view of meeting present obligations, but from the conviction that many of our expenses are unnecessary and that the Government could be well and sufficiently carried on with a great reduction in its current expenses, and an amalgamation of several of its offices. The Minister of Finance will lay before you fully, the state of the National Indebtedness and the estimated receipts for the current biennial period.

In regard to our future financial prospects, I have great hopes that in a few years the wealth and prosperity of the country will be placed on a more permanent basis than it has heretofore been, by the greater development of its agricultural resources, aided by a wise legislation.

The Secretary of War will furnish you with the particulars of the Department under his control. The efficiency of this branch of the public service will, I think, be greatly improved by the adoption of the system already recommended by the Prince Commanding-in-Chief, as embodied in the Secretary's Report. This efficiency, however, could not be secured without a slight increase of the former appropriation. As radical changes generally require a temporary outlay only in the beginning, the sum now asked for I hope will not again be required.

The President of the Board of Education presents in his report an interesting sketch of the progress and condition of our schools and higher schools. The importance of substituting English for Hawaiian schools I have already earnestly recommended, and in again bringing the subject to your attention, I would touch upon a matter which I think of equal importance, and that is in raising the standard of elementary education in the Common Schools. This latter object may be secured by the institution of Normal Schools, as recommended by the President; but combined with the teaching of the English as a general thing throughout the Kingdom, it must place the object beyond a peradventure. I regret that there has been but small progress in the institution of schools for the education and moral training of females. This subject ought to be considered paramount to any other in considering the educational necessities of the people. I therefore hope that this Legislature will devise some means for more fully carrying out my views expressed in my address upon this subject to the last Legislature, and in connection therewith, I cannot forego the opportunity, as the head of this nation, to express my acknowledgments and appreciation of the services already rendered to this cause, either by individuals or organizations. While on this subject, I cannot doubt but that you will join with me in the

sorrow I feel for the loss which the Government and the cause of education have sustained by the death, since the last session, of Dr. R. Armstrong, the late President of the Board of Education.

Meeting here as we do, for but one object, the welfare and prosperity of this people, I cannot dismiss you to your labors without impressing upon your minds the claim of the "Queen's Hospital" to the fostering care of every Hawaiian Legislature.

Having thus laid before you the most important interests of My Kingdom, I sincerely trust that the All-Wise Ruler of Nations, on Whom Empires and individuals equally depend, will guide you in your deliberations.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1862.

Began May 2.

Ended August 23.

Sat 78 Days.

LOT KAMEHAMEHA, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.
 HAALELEA.
 KALAKAUA, D.
 KAPENA.
 NAHAOLELUA.

GREGG, D. L.*
 II, JOHN.
 KANAINA.
 KEKUANAOKA, M.
 WYLLIE, R. C.*
 L. McCULLY, *Secretary*.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 97 Days.

WM. WEBSTER, *Speaker*.

ALAPAI, J.
 BARENABA, GEORGE
 HARRIS, C. C.
 HITCHCOCK, H. R.
 KAAPA, L.
 KAHALEWAI, A. M.*¹
 KAHOOKANO, J. D.
 KAMALO, J. H.
 KAUHANE, J.
 KNUDSEN, V.
 MANINI, P. F.
 NUUANU, A. S.
 POMAIKAI, F.
 BALDWIN, D. D.

DOWSETT, J. I.
 HELELUHE, J. H.*
 KAAKUA, J. H.
 KAAUWAI, W. H.
 KAHANANUI, M.
 KAHOOKAUMAHA, J. A.
 KAPIHE, M.
 KIIPI, S.
 MAKAILOULU, E.*²
 MOKU, J. H.
 PAPAUA, P.
 RHODES, G.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.

O. H. GULICK, *Clerk*.

* From June 25, vice E. Makaiaula, unseated.

*¹ Unseated May 12. Re-elected. Seated June 13.

*² Unseated June 4.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH PROROGUING THE LEGISLATURE OF 1862.

(Delivered by Royal Commission—H. Ex. M. Kekuanaoa, Governor of
Oahu, and Chief Justice Allen, Chancellor of the Kingdom.)

Nobles and Representatives:

Your Joint Committee have announced to me that your House have discharged all the duties which you regard as essential to the administration of my Government for the ensuing biennial period.

The duty of retrenchment of expenditures has been especially imposed upon you at this session; and after a careful interchange of opinions, and in the exercise of a liberal judgment, you have passed a bill of appropriations, which, I trust, will enable the Executive to sustain the honor and efficiency of my Government, by an expenditure not exceeding its receipts. It is unquestionably a sound principle, that provision for its current expenses should always be made. A debt on this account should never be imposed on our successors. Indeed, a public debt for the most valuable improvements should be incurred with great caution, and liquidated with as much dispatch as a proper regard for the resources of My people will permit.

The amendments of the Constitution which you have adopted, may prevent anarchy and confusion in the Government, by establishing a more fixed rule of inheritance of the Crown. Experience has shown that it controls legislation upon some subjects, in which the public interest requires some change. Your amendments have remedied this embarrassment to some extent. The Constitution was adopted under somewhat peculiar circumstances, and will undoubtedly need amendments from the influence of time and events upon the affairs of my Kingdom; but, I trust, that every modification will be made with a careful judgment.

For the liberality which you have manifested by the provision made for Myself and My Family, I thank you. It is in accordance with the same spirit which has always actuated the Representatives of my People.

I congratulate you upon the increasing development of the resources of my Kingdom, and I trust that your legislation will aid in this great purpose, and contribute to the general prosperity.

Nobles and Representatives, in taking leave of you, and, as I announce the prorogation of this Session of the Legislature, it is my painful duty to inform you of the dangerous illness of Our Son, the Prince of Hawaii, which has put Our House in sorrow. He is the Son of the Nation, and the hearts of the People, we doubt not, will be touched like Our Own. We trust in a Merciful God to restore him, if, in His wisdom it is best, and to sustain us in this our hour of trial.

CONSTITUTION.

GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA V, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ON THE TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1864.

ARTICLE 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

ARTICLE 2. All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness, or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3. All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press, except such laws as may be necessary for the protection of His Majesty the King and the Royal Family.

ARTICLE 4. All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the King or Legislative Assembly for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the King, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

ARTICLE 6. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a Court having jurisdiction of the case.

ARTICLE 7. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a Police or District Justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt), unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense, and he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be fully heard in his defense. In all cases in which the right of trial by Jury has been heretofore used, it shall be held inviolable forever, except in actions of debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than Fifty Dollars.

ARTICLE 8. No person shall be required to answer again for an offense, of which he has been duly convicted, or of which

he has been duly acquitted upon a good and sufficient indictment.

ARTICLE 9. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

ARTICLE 10. No person shall sit as a judge or juror, in any case in which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror, may have, either directly or through a relative, any pecuniary interest.

ARTICLE 11. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Kingdom; whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian Territory, he shall be free.

ARTICLE 12. Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and effects; and no warrants shall issue but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 13. The King conducts His Government for the common good; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men among His subjects.

ARTICLE 14. Each member of society has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to law; and, therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportional share to the expenses of this protection, and to give his personal services, or an equivalent when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or the enactment of the Legislative Assembly, except the same shall be necessary for the military operation of the Kingdom in time of war or insurrection; and whenever the public exigencies may require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

ARTICLE 15. No subsidy, duty or tax of any description shall be established or levied, without the consent of the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any money be drawn from the Public Treasury without such consent, except when between the session of the Legislative Assembly the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the Cabinet, and of a majority of the whole Privy Council; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE 16. No Retrospective Laws shall ever be enacted.

ARTICLE 17. The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land; and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar-

tered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 18. Every Elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 19. No Elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty, on the day of election, as to prevent his voting; except in time of war, or public danger.

ARTICLE 20. The Supreme Power of the Kingdom in its exercise, is divided into the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; these shall always be preserved distinct, and no Judge of a Court of Record shall ever be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE 21. The Government of this Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, under His Majesty Kamehameha V, His Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE 22. The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kamehameha V, and to the Heirs of His body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful Descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kamamalu Kaahumanu, and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful descendants in a direct line. The Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body; failing a male child, the succession shall be to the senior female child, and to the heirs of her body. In case there is no heir as above provided, then the successor shall be the person whom the Sovereign shall appoint with the consent of the Nobles, and publicly proclaim as such during the King's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, and the Throne should become vacant, then the Cabinet Council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of the Legislative Assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as Successor to the Throne; and the Successor so elected shall become a new *Stirps* for a Royal Family; and the succession from the Sovereign thus elected, shall be regulated by the same law as the present Royal Family of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 23. It shall not be lawful for any member of the Royal Family of Hawaii who may by Law succeed to the Throne, to contract Marriage without the consent of the Reigning Sovereign. Every Marriage so contracted shall be void, and the person so contracting a Marriage, may, by the Proclamation of the Reigning Sovereign, be declared to have forfeited His or Her right to the Throne, and after such Proclamation, the Right of Succession shall vest in the next Heir as though such offender were *Dead*.

ARTICLE 24. His Majesty Kamehameha V, will, and His Successors upon coming to the Throne, shall take the following

oath: I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith.

ARTICLE 25. No person shall ever sit upon the Throne, who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane, or an idiot.

ARTICLE 26. The King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other Military Forces of the Kingdom, by sea and land; and has full power by Himself, or by any officer or officers He may appoint, to train and govern such forces, and He may judge best for the defence and safety of the Kingdom. But he shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE 27. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE 28. The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, convenes the Legislative Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become dangerous from an enemy or any dangerous disorder; and in case of disagreement between His Majesty and the Legislative Assembly, he adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves it, but not beyond the next ordinary Session; under any great emergency, he may convene the Legislative Assembly to extraordinary Sessions.

ARTICLE 29. The King has the power to make Treaties. Treaties involving changes in the Tariff or in any law of the Kingdom shall be referred for approval to the Legislative Assembly. The King appoints Public Ministers, who shall be commissioned, accredited, and instructed agreeably to the usage and law of Nations.

ARTICLE 30. It is the King's Prerogative to receive and acknowledge Public Ministers; to inform the Legislative Assembly by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom, and to recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE 31. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. His Ministers are responsible. To the King belongs the Executive power. All laws that have passed the Legislative Assembly, shall require His Majesty's signature in order to their validity.

ARTICLE 32. Whenever, upon the decease of the Reigning Sovereign, the Heir shall be less than eighteen years of age, the Royal Power shall be exercised by a Regent or Council of Regency, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 33. It shall be lawful for the King at any time when he may be about to absent himself from the Kingdom, to appoint a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in His name; and likewise the King may, by

His last Will and Testament, appoint a Regent or Council of Regency to administer the Government during the minority of any Heir to the Throne; and should a Sovereign de cease, leaving a Minor Heir, and having made no last Will and Testament, the Cabinet Council at the time of such de cease shall be a Council of Regency, until the Legislative Assembly, which shall be called immediately, may be assembled, and the Legislative Assembly immediately that it is assembled shall proceed to choose by ballot, a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in the name of the King, and exercise all the Powers which are Constitutionally vested in the King, until he shall have attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the Legal Majority of such Sovereign.

ARTICLE 34. The King is Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all the People; the Kingdom is His.

ARTICLE 35. All Titles of Honor, Orders, and other distinctions, emanate from the King.

ARTICLE 36. The King coins money, and regulates the currency by law.

ARTICLE 37. The King, in case of invasion or rebellion, can place the whole Kingdom or any part of it under martial law.

ARTICLE 38. The National Ensign shall not be changed, except by Act of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 39. The King's private lands and other property are inviolable.

ARTICLE 40. The King cannot be sued or held to account in any Court or Tribunal of the Realm.

ARTICLE 41. There shall continue to be a Council of State, for advising the King in all matters for the good of the State, wherein He may require its advice, and for assisting him in administering the Executive affairs of the Government, in such manner as he may direct; which Council shall be called the King's Privy Council of State, and the members thereof shall be appointed by the King, to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

ARTICLE 42. The King's Cabinet shall consist of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, and the Attorney General of the Kingdom, and these shall be His Majesty's Special Advisers in the Executive affairs of the Kingdom; and they shall be *ex officio* Members of His Majesty's Privy Council of State. They shall be appointed and commissioned by the King, and hold office during His Majesty's pleasure, subject to impeachment. No act of the King shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a Minister, who by that signature makes himself responsible.

ARTICLE 43. Each member of the King's Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall be accountable for

the conduct of his deputies and clerks. The Ministry hold seats *ex officio*, as Nobles, in the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE 44. The Minister of Finance shall present to the Legislative Assembly in the name of the Government, on the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, the Financial Budget, in the Hawaiian and English languages.

ARTICLE 45. The Legislative power of the Three Estates of this Kingdom is vested in the King, and the Legislative Assembly; which Assembly shall consist of the Nobles appointed by the King, and of the Representatives of the People, sitting together.

ARTICLE 46. The Legislative Body shall assemble biennially, in the month of April, and at such other time as the King may judge necessary, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the Nation. This Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

ARTICLE 47. Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall take the following oath: I most solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of this Assembly.

ARTICLE 48. The Legislature has full power and authority to amend the Constitution as herinafter provided; and from time to time to make all manner of wholesome laws, not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 49. The King shall signify His approval of any Bill or Resolution, which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly, by signing the same previous to the final rising of the Legislature. But if he shall object to the passing of such Bill or Resolution, He will return it to the Legislative Assembly, who shall enter the fact of such return on its journal, and such Bill or Resolution shall not be brought forward thereafter during the same session.

ARTICLE 50. The Legislative Assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE 51. The Legislative Assembly shall choose its own officers and determine the Rules of its own proceedings.

ARTICLE 52. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Assembly, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any

of its members, for anything said or done in the Assembly; or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness, or other person ordered to attend the Assembly, in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Assembly.

ARTICLE 53. The Legislative Assembly may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

ARTICLE 54. The Legislative Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 55. The Members of the Legislative Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Sessions of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech or debate made in the Assembly, in any other Court or place whatsoever.

ARTICLE 56. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each session.

ARTICLE 57. The King appoints the Nobles, who shall hold their appointments during life, subject to the provisions of Article 53; but their number shall not exceed twenty.

ARTICLE 58. No person shall be appointed a Noble who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and resided in the Kingdom five years.

ARTICLE 59. The Nobles shall be a Court, with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the Representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom, against any officers of the Kingdom, for misconduct or maladministration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment the Nobles shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and the law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Government; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to the laws of the land. No Minister shall sit as a Noble on the trial of any impeachment.

ARTICLE 60. The Representation of the People shall be based upon the principle of equality, and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population, to be ascertained, from time to time, by the official census. The Represen-

tatives shall not be less in number than twenty-four, nor more than forty, who shall be elected biennially.

ARTICLE 61. No person shall be eligible for a Representative of the People, who is insane or an idiot; nor unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of Twenty-One years—who shall know how to read and write—who shall understand accounts—and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding his election; and who shall own Real Estate, within the Kingdom, of a clear value, over and above all incumbrances, of at least Five Hundred Dollars; or who shall have an annual income of at least Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, derived from any property, or some lawful employment.

ARTICLE 62. Every male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall be possessed of Real Property in this Kingdom, to the value over and above all incumbrances of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—or of a Lease-hold property on which the rent is Twenty-five Dollars per year—or of an income of not less than Seventy-five Dollars per year, derived from any property or some lawful employment, and shall know how to read and write, if born since the year 1840, and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his District as may be provided by law, shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that District. *Provided, however,* that no insane or idiotic person, nor any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon have been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

ARTICLE 63. The property qualifications of the Representatives of the People, and of the Electors, may be increased by law.

ARTICLE 64. The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

ARTICLE 65. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and not less than two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. *Provided, however,* that any Judge of the Supreme Court or any other Court of Record may be removed from office, on a resolution passed by two-thirds of the Legislative Assembly, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King. The Judge against whom the Legislative Assembly may

be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the Legislative Assembly shall act thereon. He shall be heard before the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE 66. The Judicial Power shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several Inferior Courts of the Kingdom, in such manner as the Legislature may, from time to time, prescribe, and the tenure of office in the Inferior Courts of the Kingdom shall be such as may be defined by the law creating them.

ARTICLE 67. The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws, of this Kingdom, and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting Public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 68. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be *ex officio* President of the Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him; his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court on appeal. Should the Chief Justice ever be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the King shall be President of the Court of Impeachment during such trial.

ARTICLE 69. The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

ARTICLE 70. The King, His Cabinet, and the Legislative Assembly, shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ARTICLE 71. The King appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record; their salaries are fixed by law.

ARTICLE 72. No judge or Magistrate can sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

ARTICLE 73. No person shall ever hold any office of Honor, Trust, or Profit under the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, in due course of law, have been convicted of Theft, Bribery, Perjury, Forgery, Embezzlement, or other high crime or misdemeanor, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and restored to his Civil Rights, and by the express terms of his pardon, declared to be appointable to offices of Trust, Honor, and Profit.

ARTICLE 74. No officer of this Government shall hold any office, or receive any salary from any other Government or Power whatever.

ARTICLE 75. The Legislature votes the Appropriations biennially, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure for the two preceding years, and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE 76. The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and Laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled."

ARTICLE 77. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title.

ARTICLE 78. All laws now in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws heretofore enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 79. This Constitution shall be in force from the Twentieth day of August in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, but that there may be no failure of justice, or inconvenience to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the power to them granted, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead.

ARTICLE 80. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Legislative Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on its journal, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the next election of Representatives; and if in the next Legislature such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly, and be approved by the King, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this country.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA V ON THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, PROPOSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 80 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

That Article 56 be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "one hundred and fifty," and inserting in the place thereof, the words "two hundred and fifty," so that the article as amended shall read as follows:

"The Representatives shall receive for their services, a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public Treasury; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars for each session."

Approved this 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1864.

Nobles and Representatives:

God's hand has been heavy upon Our country since the meeting of the Legislature of 1862. My beloved Brother has been taken from the Throne I now occupy, to wear, as We believe, an immortal crown, His Son and Heir having gone before Him only a few months, after being baptized and admitted into the Church, to the great satisfaction of My Family, and I may say of the Nation at large, under the sponsorship of that illustrious Lady whose virtues have added a new lustre to the English Throne.

Seeing before Me, as I now do, so many gentlemen of proved loyalty and unquestionable talents, and all interested in the prosperity of Our Common country, I cannot but offer you an earnest welcome as members of the first Legislative Assembly, called together under the provisions of the Constitution which I caused to be proclaimed on the twentieth day of last August.

The debates which were lately had in this place, resulted in much good. The principles upon which the Throne and the political system of this country are based were fully discussed for the first time, and My people have, as a consequence, been confirmed in their belief that a Monarchical Government holds out to them the only guarantee of a permanent independence. In calling a National Convention, I was influenced by a firm conviction of its being necessary that the system under which a people lives should be strictly adapted to its genius and traditions. The Constitution granted by King Kamehameha III, in 1852, had undergone several amendments, and other changes had been proposed but remained in abeyance. That Instrument continued, in many important respects, to want the adaptedness to which I refer. The right to the Throne of this country, originally acquired by conquest and birth, belongs hereditarily to the family of Kamehameha I. The Constitution of 1852, by its ninety-fourth article, left the heir to the Throne free to take an oath to support that Constitution or to decline to do so; and its forty-fifth article reserved to the Sovereign the right to conduct personally, in coöperation with the Kuhina Nui, but without the intervention of a Ministry or the approval of the Legislature, such portions of the public business as he might choose to undertake. These anomalous provisions appeared to me to need alteration—for such, as I have stated it, was the construction always given during the late reign to those two articles; and that they were also so understood by King Kamehameha III, could be proved by abundant evidence. Indeed, he would not have signed the instrument unless he had been assured that such was the intent and

meaning of the forty-fifth article. By the authority inherent in myself, I called the late Convention to remodel the Constitution, and the powers belonging to such a Convention have never been disputed. On the contrary, this right of revision by such a method had been distinctly referred to by my Predecessor in his speech from the Throne, delivered on the second day of April, 1859. But the Convention, when assembled, was found to contain elements antagonistic to those very ideas of improvement which I had hoped they would have assisted me in carrying out. On the thirteenth day of August I dissolved that Convention, and on the twentieth day of the same month, by virtue of the same sovereign power which was exercised by King Kamehameha III, in 1852, I caused to be proclaimed a new Constitution, which I believe to be better adapted to the wants of the people. Under this Constitution you are now assembled. The changes made were recommended by the experience of twelve years, and a provision for further changes leaves open a door for any other improvements that the future may suggest. I here repeat what I said on the thirteenth of August, that when the people, through their Representatives, shall express a desire to meet me in such a convention as the one then dissolved, I shall cheerfully accede to their wishes.

I do not claim that the existing Constitution is not susceptible of improvement, but I do assert that it was framed with great care, and that even its least important provisions were subjected to long and patient consideration, while by the terms of its twenty-fourth article it has become imperative upon my successors, at their accession, to take an oath to observe it.

The intense affliction into which the Queen, Emma, has been plunged by the successive deaths of her only Son and her Husband, entitles her to the greatest sympathy. It is not for me to urge how far her benevolence and her affliction have endeared her to the people. I cannot forbear, however, from suggesting whether a lady, whose virtues have rendered her the pride of her country, should not be permanently provided for by the nation.

I would also direct your attention to the circumstances of His Royal Highness Kekuanooa. His life has been devoted to the public service. He has often been placed in situations of such difficulty as we, of this day, I am thankful to say, seldom encounter. His age calls for repose, and his past services seem to demand the gratitude of those who have benefited by the labors of the prime of his life.

Our relations with other countries were never on a more satisfactory footing than at this moment, and I continue to receive from all quarters the most gratifying expressions of good will and amity, coupled with evidences of strong interest in the perpetuity of my Dynasty and the Independence of my Kingdom.

Since the Session of 1862, Treaties of Amity and Commerce have been negotiated and completed between this country and the Kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and Treaties of a similar character have been negotiated with the Queen of Spain and the King of Italy. In the case of these latter, however, some formalities have yet to be complied with.

An important mission has been confided to the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Kingdom, whom I have accredited my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. I am satisfied that he will do his utmost to promote our interests, and secure the objects of his mission.

Sir John Bowring still continues to be entrusted with the important objects committed to his care, and from his long experience in public business, and the ready access which is accorded to him in all the European Courts, it is hardly to be supposed but that to the already valuable services which he has rendered, others equally important will be added.

The favorable report and estimates of my Minister of Finance are proper subjects of congratulation. By them you will see that the Finances are in a satisfactory condition, and that there will be no further calls for loans, or for increased taxation, to meet the present exigencies of Government, which will continue to be conducted with all possible regard to a reasonable economy. Our exports likewise have begun to bear a more satisfactory comparison with our imports.

Justice has continued to be administered during the last two years in an impartial manner to all classes, so that not only our own subjects, but those foreigners who are residents among us, or visit our shores, find the utmost security for life, right and property.

Our Agricultural enterprises have been urged forward with such energy on every Island of the group as to render the importation of laborers necessary. I am of opinion that the Government is the proper agent to carry out such a measure, and that means ought to be placed at its disposal to undertake it promptly. The wants of our agriculture, the dictates of humanity and the preservation of our race demand that the Government should control this operation. An Act to this effect will be submitted to you, together with amendments to the Master and Servant Law. Both deserve and will doubtless have your earnest attention.

The Sanitary condition of the people, and the proper means to improve it, have occupied an important place in the deliberations of my Council. This object, the nearest to my heart, demands your diligent attention, and, I trust, the measures which you

may think proper to adopt will counteract the evils which, for years, have conspired against the life of the people.

A Bill to prevent the empirical and superstitious practices of a set of imposters will be introduced during the course of the session. I trust you will adopt such measures as may tend to check further tampering with human life by abusing the belief of my subjects in pretended supernatural powers.

No subject more justly claims your very serious attention than that of our Public Schools, in the management of which the health and morality of the rising generation should receive as much consideration as the effort to impart knowledge. A Reformatory Industrial School for young persons who are not subject to, or who disregard, parental authority, is very much needed, and a plan for the establishment of such an institution will be submitted to you.

The members of the Board of Public Instruction will submit to you the views they respectively entertain upon our present system of education. In a matter of such importance to the country, and on which our whole future advancement rests, I trust you will act with that deliberation and due regard to the interests of the mass of the people, without which no systematic and well devised plan can be started and successfully carried out.

The increase of Leprosy has caused me much anxiety, and is such as to make decisive steps imperative upon us. My Minister of the Interior will communicate to you all the facts, and will propose measures to prevent the spread of this fearful disease.

It will be necessary to enact such changes in the Law Regulating Elections as will make it conform to the requirements of the Constitution. This and such other changes as it is thought will be necessary to reconcile our laws to the Constitution will be submitted to you by the members of my Government.

Nobles and Representatives, I rely upon your wisdom and your loyalty to strengthen me in my efforts to advance the good of our Common Country, and, with heartfelt earnestness, I invoke upon your deliberations the blessings of the Almighty. May He, in His infinite goodness, direct you so that all things may be established on a sure foundation, and the interest and happiness of my people be promoted.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1864.

Began October 15, 1864.

Ended January 10, 1865.

Sat 72 Days.

M. KEKUANA'OA, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.

HARRIS, C. C.

DOMINIS, J. O.

II, JOHN.

DE VARIGNY, C.*

KAHANU, H. A.

HOPKINS, C. G.*

KAE'O, P. Y.

KAPAAKEA, C.

KANAINA, C.

KALAKAUA, D.

KAPENA, J.

KAMAKAU, W. P.

NAHAOLELUA, P.

KANO'A, P.

WYLLIE, R. C.*

LUNALILO, W. C.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. N. CASTLE, *Vice-President*.

BOYD, EDWIN H.

HELELUHE, J. H.

HEUCK, T. C.

KAAPA, L.

KAHAI, J.

KAHALEAAHU, J. P. E.

KAHALEWAI, A. M.

KAHANANUI, M.

KAHOHALAHALA, S.

KALANIPOO, J. M.

KAMALO, J. H.

KAUNAMANO, J. K.

KAUWAHI, J. W. H.

KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W.

KENUI, C. W.

KUIHELANI, H.

MARTIN, W. T.

NAHAKU, J. A.

NAHINU, D. H.

NUUHIWA, D.

OPUPAHI, J. H.

PAPAU, P.

PAULO, P.

PII, W. E.

RHODES, G.

UWELEALEA.

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1864.

Nobles and Representatives:

The labors of the Legislative Assembly are now about to terminate.

The session has been long, but it has been marked by a great unanimity of feeling, and many laws have been introduced which I believe will prove highly advantageous.

The experience gained during the course of the session proves that I was not mistaken in my belief that the union of the Nobles and Representatives in one Legislative Body, including the Ministers, would tend to expedite business. The Ministers have been brought into constant contact with those who represent the people at large, and have had an opportunity of explaining the policy and the details of my Government.

I return to you my heartfelt thanks for the feeling of love and respect you have evinced towards the beloved Consort of my late Brother, in making a permanent settlement for her.

For your generosity towards my Father and myself, and for your love and loyalty towards me and mine, I thank you.

Your labors have been arduous and your diligence unremitted. You have taken, in my opinion, a comprehensive view of the wants of the country. The sums you have appropriated to give life to our sanitary and reformatory measures, and for the general purposes of carrying on my Government, have been liberal, but I am happy to know that they are not likely to exceed our resources.

Nobles and Representatives, your task is ended, not mine; it will be my duty to see that the will of the Legislature be carried out. In freeing you from your labors here, I pray that the blessing of God may attend you to your homes, and that you may personally enjoy that prosperity which you have labored to secure for your country.

And I now declare the Legislative Assembly to be prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1866.

Nobles and Representatives:

I am happy to meet you in this Hall, where you have gathered together to consult upon the happiness and welfare of our common country.

Relying upon your wisdom and patriotism, I trust that the results of your deliberations will be such as to justify the confidence reposed in you by the people, as well as by myself.

Since the meeting of the last Legislature the country has experienced a sad loss in the death of my late Minister of Foreign Affairs, R. C. Wyllie. That faithful and devoted friend of my people and of my Dynasty has passed away, but not before it had been given to him to behold that increasing prosperity which is the natural result of good government.

My relations with Foreign Powers are on the most satisfactory footing, and I have continued to receive from them the most indubitable proofs of their friendship and amity.

My Minister of Foreign Affairs will explain to you the reasons that have induced me to discontinue the negotiation of a General Political Treaty with the great maritime nations of the world. The assurances so far received from them satisfy me that my Throne and our Independence may safely rest, as they do, upon our moral rights and the sacred obligations of our Treaties.

The Finances are in a most prosperous condition. A large surplus exists in the Treasury, and our income exhibits a most gratifying increase. The Report of my Minister of Finance will inform you of the estimated receipts for the next biennial period, and of the expenditures contemplated. The sums required for the internal improvements of my Kingdom are in excess of those that have been appropriated for the preceding years, still I do not consider them as beyond our means. A plan will be submitted that will enable my Government to achieve them, by applying the revenue accruing from some of them to the payment of the capital and interest disbursed.

I recommend to your earnest attention the improvements proposed for Roads, as well as for Harbors and Landings. An increasing commerce requires increased facilities.

My Minister of the Interior will inform you of the steps taken to arrest the spread of Leprosy. The energetic measures adopted by the Board of Health have been attended with good results, and I am satisfied that the important duties of this Bureau have been discharged with efficacy and promptness.

The Board of Immigration have no less actively carried out the objects intrusted to their care. The immediate wants of our

planters and farmers have been relieved at a less cost than was anticipated. I have every reason to expect the most favorable results from the past and continued efforts of this Board.

The fairness and impartiality with which Justice has been administered continue to give to my subjects, as well as to foreigners resident, and visiting in my Kingdom, all guarantees for the safety of life and property.

The Report of the President of the Board of Education will inform you of the measures adopted during the last year, and of those they contemplate. The results have been gratifying, and I congratulate the country upon the improved state of our means of education.

Nobles and Representatives, with heartfelt thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the universe for His many blessings upon my people and myself, I now intrust to your deliberate consideration the measures to be laid before you by my Government. The remarkable progress of the last years, and your well-known zeal for the public interests, fill me with the hope that our career of prosperity will, through our joint efforts, continue uninterrupted.

And I do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1866.

Began April 25.

Ended July 28.

Sat 81 Days.

M. KEKUANA'OA, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.	HARRIS, C. C.
DOMINIS, J. O.	HUTCHISON, F. W.*
HOPKINS, C. G.	KAPAAKEA, C.
II, JOHN.	KAHANU, H. A.
KAE'OA, P. Y.	KAMAKAU, W. P.
KALAKAUA, D.	KANOA, P.
KANAINA.	LUNALILO, W. C.
KAPENA, J.	NAHAOLELUA, P.
DE VARIGNY, C.*	

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

G. RHODES, *Vice-President*.

AHOLO, L.	BOYD, E. H.
HART, I. K.	HELELUHE, J. H.
HEUCK, T. C.	HOAPILI, J. G.
HULUILI.	KAA'INOA, S. W.
KAAPA, L.	KAHAULELIO, J.
KAHULU, N.	KAKANI, C. K.
KAMALO, J. H.	KAULIA.
KAUNAMANO, J. K.	KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W.
KELIPIO, L.	KEOHOKAUA.
KEPOIKAI, N.	KUPAU, J.
NAHAKU, J. A.	MAHELONA, S. W.
MOTT-SMITH, J.	UKEKE, G. B.
WANA, H. J.	WOOD, W. P.

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

NOTE:—No speech was made by the King proroguing this session.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1867.

Nobles and Representatives:

Under the provisions of the 29th and 46th Articles of the Constitution, I have convoked this Extraordinary Session to inform you of the result of the negotiations for a Treaty of Reciprocity, carried on between my Government and the Government of the United States of America, to secure your approval and to consult with you upon the modifications, which your approval will render necessary, in Our Tariff.

My Minister of Foreign Affairs will lay before you the Convention of Commercial Reciprocity negotiated in San Francisco between the Minister Resident of the United States and My Minister Plenipotentiary.

He will likewise submit to you the Bill necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Treaty.

The admission, free of duty, of a large number of articles from the United States will create in our revenue a considerable deficit. My Minister of Finance, ad interim, will lay before you his Estimates of the same, and will provide you with all such additional information as you may require.

I am satisfied that the anticipated benefits of the Treaty of Reciprocity will not be confined to any special branch of our industry, but will extend over all.

I therefore consider it advisable that in readjusting our revenue system, special taxation should be avoided, and a policy adopted that should distribute that burden equitably and justly upon all classes of my Subjects.

Nobles and Representatives, the treaty which will be submitted to you is designed to strengthen the friendly relations now existing with the Government of the United States of America, and to promote the prosperity of this Kingdom.

Relying upon your wisdom and patriotism, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon your deliberations, I now declare this Extraordinary Session of the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

EXTRA SESSION OF 1867.

Began September 2.

Ended September 16.

Sat 13 Days.

M. KEKUANA'OA, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.

DE VARIGNY, C.*

DOMINIS, J. O.

HARRIS, C. C.*

HOPKINS, C. G.

HUTCHISON, F. W.*

II, JOHN.

KAEO, P. Y.

KAHANU, H. A.

KALAKAUA, D.

KAMAKUA, W. P.

KANAINA.

KANOA, P.

LUNALILO, W. C.

NAHAOLELUA, P.

PHILLIPS, S. H.*

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

J. MOTT-SMITH, *Vice President pro tem*.

AHOLO, L.

HELELUHE, J. H.

BOYD, E. H.

HOAPILI, J. G.

HART, I. K.

KAA'INOA, S. W.

HEUCK, T. C.

KAHAULELIO, J.

HULU'ILI.

KAKANI, C. K.

KAAPA, L.

KAULIA.

KAHULU, N.

KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W.

KAMALO, J. H.

KEOHOKAUA.

KAUNAMANO, J. K.

KUPAU, J.

KELI'IPPIO, L.

MAHELONA, S. W.

KEPOIKAI, N.

WANA, H. J.

NAHAKU, J. A.

WOOD, W. P.

UKEKE, G. B.

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1867.

Nobles and Representatives:

During this short but important Session you have approved, by a nearly unanimous vote, the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States submitted to your consideration. While placing at the disposal of the Executive the amount necessary to defray the additional expenses incurred, you have at the same time provided for the greatest part of the anticipated deficit in the Revenue.

I thank you for your patriotism and for these numerous proofs of your confidence. You have done all that you could do, to insure the success of the Treaty. I hope that your deliberate approval will be followed by a similar action on the part of the United States, and that two Countries comparatively near to each other and yet so different in the productions of their soil, will by this removal of the barriers between them, reap the natural advantages of a free and enlarged trade.

Nobles and Representatives, in relieving you from your duties, I request you to receive, for yourselves, and to convey to your constituents, the assurance of my satisfaction at the evident harmony of views and of action, which exists between the Executive and the Legislative branch of my Government.

And I do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESS, DELIVERED, BY ROYAL
COMMISSION AT THE OPENING OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF 1868.

Nobles and Representatives:

A great calamity has befallen the island of Hawaii. My duty to my subjects has called me away from my Capital, and I have delegated a Royal Commission, presided over by my well-beloved father, to open the regular session of the Legislature.

Until the last few weeks my Kingdom had enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Peace, quiet and abundance had prevailed. Let us bow humbly to the will of God Almighty, whose hand is now heavy upon us, and let us, with brave heart and well-timed charity, relieve the distress of those of our countrymen who have been thus suddenly and severely afflicted.

Our relations with Foreign Powers continue to be most satisfactory. The important Treaty with the United States of America, which was considered at the last extraordinary Session of the Legislature, has not yet received the ratification of the President. My Minister of Foreign Affairs will furnish you with such intelligence of the progress of the negotiation as may be, from time to time, received.

Preliminary steps have been taken by my Government to secure the conclusion of a Treaty with the Confederation of Northern Germany, to be substituted for our present treaties with Bremen and Hamburg. Some of our treaties have been denounced; changes are contemplated in our stipulations with England and France, and I confidently hope that the result of these various negotiations will increase our intercourse with Europe, as the anticipated conclusion of our Convention of Reciprocity will develop our trade with the great republic of the United States.

Our negotiations with Japan have, so far, been successful. Important and favorable results may be expected from the opening of trade with, and immigration from, that Kingdom.

My Minister of the Interior will inform you of the steps taken by the Bureau of Immigration towards securing valuable additions to our population and laborers for our fields. An increased appropriation is applied for, to enable my Government to solve, by practical experiment, the question of immigration, whose importance to the Kingdom will not escape your attention. You will be duly advised of the measures adopted by the Board of Health during the last two years. Owing, in a great measure, to the exertions of the Board, the spread of the disease of leprosy has been checked.

As soon as practicable, my Government will inform you of the

extent of the damage done on Hawaii by the last volcanic eruption. It is hoped that it will not prove so extensive as to require any considerable curtailment from the appropriation for public improvements in other islands.

Our finances are in a most prosperous condition. The report of my acting Minister of Finance will furnish you all the necessary information on the state of the treasury. Our credit stands high, our public debt is greatly reduced, and a considerable surplus is on hand. Should the Treaty of Reciprocity acquire the force of law, some further legislation may be necessary.

It may be well for the Legislature to inquire how far the prosperity of this Kingdom, and the development of its resources, may be promoted by judicious assistance to the line of steamers plying between this port and California, as well as to our inter-island steam navigation.

The administration of justice has been conducted with fidelity and impartiality.

It is thought that the public convenience will be promoted by changes in the time of holding certain terms of the Court. My Attorney General will submit to you the necessary bill for the accomplishment of that measure.

I refer you to the report of the President of the Board of Public Instruction for the details of the work performed by that Board. Liberal and intelligent assistance has been granted, on application, to all those who devote their labors to the education of the people. New schoolhouses have been built—in many places the sexes have been separated, and a system of impartiality, combined with a healthy competition, has contributed largely to the cause of intellectual improvement.

Nobles and Representatives, I rely upon your enlightened patriotism and upon your loyalty to our institutions. You will cooperate with me in seeking the welfare of the nation, and in providing for its wants. I pray God Almighty, the Ruler of Kingdoms, to relieve us in our troubles, to guide us in prosperity, and to help me in maintaining inviolate the dignity of my Crown and our national independence.

And we do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1868.

Began April 18.

Sat 58 Days.

Ended June 24.

M. KEKUANA'OA, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.	HARRIS, C. C.*
DOMINIS, J. O.	II, JOHN.
HUTCHISON, F. W.*	KAHANU, H.
KAE'OA, P. Y.	KAMAKAU, W. P.
KALAKAUA, D.	KANO'A, P.
KANAINA, C.	NAHAOLELUA, P.
LUNALILO, W. C.	PHILLIPS, S. H.*
DE VARIGNY, C.*	

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

G. RHODES, *Vice-President*.

BOYD, E. H.	HOPU, A.
HITCHCOCK, H. R.	JONES, W. C.*
JONES, E.	JUDD, C. H.
JUDD, A.F.* ¹	KALU, C.
KAIUE, D. W.	KAUKAHA, D.
KOAKANU, P. F.	KELIPIO, L.
KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W. H.	KUIHELANI, H.
KNUDSEN, V.	LYONS, C. J.
KUMAHOA, J. W.	MAHELONA, S. W.
MARTIN, W. T.	NAHAKU, J. A.
MAKALENA, J. W.	PILIPO, G. W.
NAKILA, J.	WILDER, S. G.
UPA, J.	WOOD, W. P.
HALEMANU, G. W. D.	

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

* Resigned April 27.

*¹ From May 21, vice Jones, resigned.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1868.

Nobles and Representatives:

The labors of your Session are at an end, and it is with sincere satisfaction that I congratulate you on the result of your deliberations. You have passed several Laws that will promote our trade, encourage our agriculture, and develop the resources of our country. The sums you have appropriated for the public improvements, and more especially for facilitating the means of communication between the various Islands of my Kingdom, and between my Kingdom and California, are ample. It will be my duty and that of my Government to see that your wishes are carried out.

For your liberality toward my family and toward myself I thank you.

Your solicitude for the moral and physical welfare of my people has been evidenced by the generous appropriations you have voted for the expenses of the Board of Education and Board of Health.

You have given satisfaction to a want long felt in this country in providing for the training of Hawaiian children in medical practice, and in regulating the exercise of that profession among competent Hawaiians.

I am happy to see that the policy of introducing immigrants of a kindred race has received your hearty coöperation, and that you have passed a law and provided the means to enable my Government to carry out this most important measure.

The session has been comparatively short, and I have remarked with deep satisfaction, that although differing in opinion on a few questions, you were unanimous in your feelings of love for our country and of loyalty to your Sovereign.

Nobles and Representatives, on your return to your friends and constituents, convey to them my good wishes and my hope that, with the blessing of God Almighty, peace and prosperity will continue to abide with us. You will carry with you the consciousness of having done your best to contribute to our common welfare.

And I do now declare the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1870.

Nobles and Representatives:

Since the prorogation of the last Legislature it has pleased Almighty God to take from Me the best of Fathers who was, during his life time, the wisest and most discreet of Councillors, and who as your President, was always revered by you. This has been a bereavement for the Nation as well as for Myself. A long and varied life has been closed in peace and honor. Let us be thankful for his example. You will preserve his memory ever fresh, whilst the best wish I can have for you is, that I may ever preserve the remembrance of his precepts, and follow the example of his pure patriotism.

During the last two years, my people have increased in prosperity. Crops have been abundant and markets good.

It seems as if by Ocean Lines of Steamers, our situation in mid-ocean is about to be turned to our advantage. The question of aid to Oceanic and Inter-Island Steamers has occupied the attention of My Government, and again deserves your careful consideration. I especially commend to your fostering care, steam communication between the Islands, believing that liberality in this respect, is the wisest economy.

Our relations with all Foreign Governments are most satisfactory. I have concluded a Commercial Treaty with Russia.

The Treaty of Reciprocity, which was negotiated with the Executive Government of the United States, is still before the Senate of that Country.

The Board of Immigration has endeavored to execute the will of the Legislature, as expressed at its last Session with regard to immigrants from the Polynesian Islands. But after two expeditions it has become evident that no considerable or permanent increase of population can be expected from that source.

The Report of my Minister of the Interior will show you that an extraordinary expenditure has been deemed necessary by the Board of Health. The health of the people is an object of the greatest solicitude to me, and I commend to your careful consideration the measures adopted by the Board, and request that you will give this matter your gravest attention.

Justice continues to be administered as I believe ably and impartially.

The work of education has been prosecuted with zeal, fidelity and success. The appropriation of the last Legislature has been used with impartiality, and as far as I have been able to learn, to the satisfaction of all.

The Finances of the Kingdom still remain in a prosperous condition.

Nobles and Representatives, in summoning you again to the performance of your responsible duties, I rely with implicit confidence upon your wisdom and patriotism, and pray most earnestly that He in whose hand are all the Nations of the earth may guide your councils, and preserve Our Kingdom for a bright futurity.

We now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1870.

Began April 30.

Ended July 22.

Sat 68 Days.

P. NAHAOLELUA, *President.*

BISHOP, C. R.	HUTCHISON, F. W.*
DOMINIS, J. O.	KAHANU, H. A.
HARRIS, C. C.*	KAMAKAU, W. P.
KAE0, P. Y.	KANO, P.
KALAKAUA, D.	MOTT-SMITH, J.*
KANAINA, C.	PHILLIPS, S. H.*
LUNALILO, W. C.	

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

H. R. HITCHCOCK, *Vice-President.*

AHOLO, L.	HANAIKE, W.
BOYD, E. H.	JUDD, C. H.
HALEMANU, G. W. D.	KAAUWAI, W. H.
HOPU, A.	KAIUE, D. W.
KAAI, S. K.	KALUAPIHAOLE, J.
KAHAULELIO, D.	KAPIHE, M.
KALAMA, S. P.	KOMOIKEEHUEHU.
KAMAKAU, S. M.	KUMAHOA, J. W.
KEPOIKAI, N.	LYONS, C. J.
KAUKAHA, D.	NAILI, J. I.
KUAPUU, I. K.	PILIPO, G. W.
MARTIN, W. T.	THOMPSON, H.
NAUKANA, S. M.	WAHINE, D. B.
RICE, W. H.	

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1870.

Nobles and Representatives:

Your devotion to business during a protracted Session, and the consideration accorded to My suggestions at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, have been noticed by me, with feelings of great satisfaction; it has given me pleasure to observe the cordial accord which has been maintained by you with the Ministers of the Crown.

The confidence which I expressed at the opening of your Session, in your patriotism and wisdom has been fully justified.

For your liberality to Myself and Family, accept my heartfelt thanks.

Your liberal appropriations for the maintenance of the Government will be expended as hitherto, with strict economy and care for the public good.

Fully appreciating your loyalty to myself, and love for the Institutions of my Kingdom, I trust the Laws which you have enacted will promote the welfare of the Country and all its inhabitants.

Upon your return to your constituencies, I hope you will enlighten them by your advice, and excite them to a jealous care of Health, Morals, Education and above all, that you will apprise them of My constant solicitude for their welfare.

In dismissing you from your labors, I pray Almighty God that He may grant you, each and all, length and days of prosperity; and that He may Keep Our beloved Country, from harm, and guide us to Happiness.

And I now declare the Legislative Assembly prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1872.

Nobles and Representatives:

At the opening of the Legislative Assembly of 1870, I commended its attention to Foreign and Inter-Island Steam Communication, and the Assembly of that year responded by making liberal appropriation. The means placed at the disposal of My Government for these purposes have been used as it was intended. The Report of my Minister of the Interior will show you the gratifying fact that steam communication between the Islands is likely to be self-supporting, and will encourage the hope that the public necessity will call for an increase of that service at an early day. Steam communication with the Coast of America, and with the New Zealand and Australian Colonies, seems now to be firmly established, and I have not a doubt that the money devoted by us to this object will be found to be wisely expended.

During the last two years, agriculture has repaid handsomely those who have pursued it with courage, diligence and enterprise. It is the life of the Nation not only from its profitable returns, but as tending directly to the increase of the population, and the prolongation of vigorous life. I therefore hope that you will not neglect to further its interests by every means in your power. But whilst giving your earnest consideration to it, I trust that every other interest will receive likewise its share of your attention.

Our relations with Foreign Governments continue to be of the most friendly nature. Since the adjournment of the last Legislative Assembly, I have concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the text of which will be laid before you. The Treaty of Reciprocity which was at the last Session of this body, before the Senate of the United States failed to receive the number of votes necessary for its ratification. I have directed notice to be given of my desire for the termination of those articles of the Treaty with France signed at Honolulu October 29th, 1857, which it is agreed by the 26th Article of that Treaty, may cease to have effect after one year's notice. This will leave you free to make such changes in the Tariff as you, in your wisdom may think proper.

The Report of My Minister of Finance will present to you most gratifying evidence of the good condition of our Finances.

The Interests of the cause of Education have never been more thoroughly attended to, and the results of that attention have been most encouraging.

Justice has been administered equally and impartially to all.

Peace and contentment and prosperity have reigned within our borders.

All the works which have been undertaken and completed, as well as those which are now projected for the Public benefit, have had and do have my most hearty concurrence, and I therefore commend to you most earnestly the recommendations of my Ministers in this respect.

It is my painful duty to inform you that the widow of my predecessor, His late Majesty Kamehameha III, deceased at her residence in Honolulu, 20th September, 1870.

Representatives, it is with great pleasure that I see amongst you as, many, who in former years, have had experience in Legislative business, and who by their return to this Assembly, give evidence that the people have the same confidence in their experience, which I myself entertain.

Nobles and Representatives, I pray most humbly and heartily, the King of Kings so to rule your Councils, that every thing may be ordered for the public good, and with this prayer I commend the interest of Our Country to your wisdom, patriotism and fidelity, in which I have unfailing reliance.

We do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1872.

Began April 30.

Ended July 29.

Sat 75 Days.

P. NAHAOLELUA, *President.*

BISHOP, C. R.	HUTCHISON, F. W.*
DOMINIS, J. O.	KAHANU, H.
HARRIS, C. C.*	KAMAKAU, W. P.
KAEO, P. Y.	KANOA, P.
KALAKAUA, D.	MOTT-SMITH, J.*
KANAINA, C.	PHILLIPS, S. H.*
LUNALILO, W. C.	

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

D. H. HITCHCOCK, *Vice-President.*

AHOLO, L.	HANAIKE, W.
CARTER, J. O.	JUDD, A. F.
HALEMANU, G. W. D.	KAAI, S. K.
HART, I. K.	KAIUE, D. W.
JUDD, C. H.	KAUKAU, A.
KAHANANUI, M.	KIPI, S.
KAUKAHA, D.	KUIHELANI, H.
KEKOA, E.	LONOAEE, J. W.
KOMOIKEHUEHU, J.	MIKALEMI, E.
KUPAKEE, J. W.	NAWAHI, J.
MARTIN, W. T.	NUI, P.
NAIHE, J. W.	PAIKULI, J. N.
NEWTON, R.	RICE, W. H.
POLI, Z.	

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1872.

Nobles and Representatives:

I congratulate you upon the termination of your protracted labors, and hope that you may be permitted to return in safety to your several homes. I shall take care that the Appropriations which you have made on a liberal scale for the maintenance of good Government, the promotion of the health of my people, and carrying on Public Improvements of Our country, shall continue to be expended with the strictest economy, and the utmost regard for the public good.

By the Constitution of Government and System of Representation in the Hawaiian Kingdom, prominent and influential citizens should consider it their duty to aid the administration of Public Affairs in the Legislative Assembly. In the performance of such duties, demands are periodically made upon the patience and intelligence of the Members. It is to be hoped that such demands will not be so excessive as to alarm gentlemen of judgment and experience and prevent them from undertaking public duties.

I desire to express my high appreciation of all those who at personal sacrifices have given their time and services to Legislative duties.

The periodical coming together of the Legislative Assembly is most beneficial in giving opportunity to compare opinions to dispel prejudices, and to consult for the public good, even though no considerable changes may be found necessary in the laws.

I sincerely trust that the few changes in the Laws which you have thought advisable, may be found effectual for good.

In returning to your constituencies you will be enabled to assure them that their Government cares unremittedly for their welfare, and you will likewise give them the advantage of your experience in public business, and exhort them to a continued love of their country and its institutions.

Nobles and Representatives, I commend you to Our Heavenly Father, praying that He may continue His blessings to you and Our country, and vouchsafe to you all prosperity and length of life.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

ADDRESS OF THE CABINET TO THE LEGISLATURE
IN EXTRA SESSION ASSEMBLED,
JANUARY 8TH, 1873.

Mr. President, Nobles and Representatives:

Documents delivered to your President, contain official evidence of the decease of His late Majesty Kamehameha V. His earthly existence terminated at Iolani Palace, in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, upon the forty-second anniversary of his birth, being the eleventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

His Majesty left no Heirs.

Her late Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kamamalu Kaahumanu, to whom in the event of the death of His late Majesty without heirs, the Constitution declared that the Throne should descend, died, also without heirs, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.

His late Majesty did not appoint any successor in the mode set forth in the Constitution, with the consent of the Nobles or make Proclamation thereof during his life. There having been no such appointment or Proclamation, the Throne became vacant, and the Cabinet Council immediately thereupon considered the form of the Constitution in such case made and provided, and

Ordered—That a meeting of the Legislative Assembly be caused to be holden at the Court House in Honolulu, on Wednesday which will be the eighth day of January, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon; and of this order all Members of the Legislative Assembly will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By virtue of this Order you have been assembled, to elect by ballot, some native Alii of this Kingdom as Successor to the Throne. Your present authority is limited to this duty, but the newly elected Sovereign may require your services after his accession.

The Members of the Cabinet Council devoutly ask the blessings of Heaven upon your deliberations and public acts. They have appreciated the responsibility resting upon them, and have striven to maintain tranquillity and order, and, especially, to guard your proceedings against improper interference.

Acknowledging the obligation to preserve all the rights, honors and dignities appertaining to the Throne, and to transmit them unimpaired to a new Sovereign, it will become their duty, upon his accession, to surrender to him the authority conferred upon them by his late lamented predecessor.

(Signed) FERD W. HUTCHISON,
Min. of Interior;
“ STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Attorney General;
“ ROBERT STIRLING,
Min. of Finance.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

EXTRA SESSION OF 1873.

Began January 8.

Ended January 20.

Sat 10 Days.

P. NAHAOLELUA, *President.*

BISHOP, C. R.*

JUDD, A. F.*

DOMINIS, J. O.

KAHANU, H.

HALL, E. O.*

KAMAKAU, W. P.

KAEO, P. Y.

KANOA, P.

KALAKAUA, D.

STIRLING, R.*

KANAINA, C.

* Minister.

NOTE:—C. R. Bishop served until January 14 as a Noble and from that date as a Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

D. H. HITCHCOCK, *Vice-President.*

AHOLO, L.

HANAIKE, W.

CARTER, J. O.

JUDD, A. F.*

HALEMANU, G. W. D.

KAAI, S. K.

HART, I. K.

KAIUE, D. W.

JUDD, C. H.

KAUKAU, A.

KAHANANUI, M.

KIPI, S.

KAUKAHA, D.

KUIHELANI, H.

KEKOA, E.

MARTIN, W. T.

KOMOIKEHUEHU, J.

NATHE, J. W.

LONOAEA, J. W.

NAWAHI, J.

MIKALEMI, E.

NUI, P.

NAHINU, D. H.

PAIKULI, J. N.

NEWTON, R.

RICE, W. H.

POLI, Z.

H. MACFARLANE, *Actg. Secy. Legislative Assembly.*

* Resigned January 14 to accept appointment of Attorney General.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1873.

Nobles and Representatives:

You were called to meet in an extraordinary session.

Your promptness and decision in accomplishing the business to which your attention has been directed, have made you a Model Legislature. I am confident that in the future, your example will be cited as worthy of praise and imitation.

I congratulate the Nation on your unanimity in recommending certain amendments to the Constitution. Ample time will now be given to the people to consider the propriety of their final adoption, so that the next Legislative Assembly will be prepared to act upon them, with a decision and intelligence worthy of your own.

The public mind has been for some time agitated on the subject of Amendments to the Constitution, and I trust that the course now taken will lead to a satisfactory result.

I desire that the Constitution shall secure to my subjects, all the rights which shall best promote their improvement and happiness.

Nobles and Representatives, by your choice, which is in accordance with the popular suffrage, I have been made King, and my efforts will be unceasing to prove myself worthy of that high trust.

In parting with you, I renew the expression of my thanks for the cordial good will and support, you have rendered me.

May the blessing of our Heavenly Father be continued to Our Kingdom.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

ADDRESS OF THE CABINET TO THE LEGISLATURE,
IN EXTRA SESSION ASSEMBLED,
FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

Mr. President, Nobles and Representatives:

His late Majesty Lunalilo was Elected as the Successor to His late Majesty Kamehameha V by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1873. After a short Reign of One year and twenty-five days, His earthly existence terminated at Haimoeipo, His Private Residence in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, on the Third day of February, A. D. 1874. His late Majesty Lunalilo left no heirs, nor did He appoint any Successor in the mode set forth in the Constitution, with the consent of the Nobles, or make proclamation thereof during his life.

There having been no such appointment or proclamation, the Throne of Hawaii became again vacant and the Cabinet Council immediately thereupon considered the provisions of the Constitution in such case made and provided, and Ordered, That a meeting of the Legislative Assembly be holden at the Court House in Honolulu, on Thursday, which will be the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1874, at Twelve o'Clock at noon. And of this order all members of the Legislative Assembly will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. There have been filed with your President, a Certificate of the decease of His late Majesty, and a Certified Copy of the Record of the Cabinet Council when the above order was made. By virtue of this order you have been convened to Elect by Ballot some Native Alii of this Kingdom as Successor to the Throne. May the blessing of Heaven rest upon you, and may the good of all wisdom pride your deliberations.

(Signed) CHARLES R. BISHOP,
Minister of Foreign Affairs;
“ EDWIN O. HALL,
Minister of the Interior;
“ ROBERT STIRLING,
Minister of Finance;
“ A. FRANCIS JUDD,
Attorney General of the Kingdom.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

EXTRA SESSION OF 1874.

Began February 12.

Ended February 14.

Sat 3 Days.

P. NAHAOLELUA, *President.*

BISHOP, C. R.*

JUDD, A. F.*

DOMINIS, J. O.

KANAINA, C.

HALL, E. O.*

PARKER, J. P.

KAHANU, H.

STIRLING, R.*

KANOA, P.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. K. KAAI, *Vice-President.*

AHOLO, L.

HAUPU, P.

BIRCH, T. N.

KAIUE, D. W.

CUMMINS, J. A.

KAKINA, J.

KAHAI, J.

KAPULE, C. K.

KAKANI, C. K.

KAUKAHA, D.

KAPAHU, J. N.

KIPI, S.

KAUAI, J.

KOMOIKEHUEHU, J.

KAUKAU, J. A.

KUPIHEA, S. K.

KOAKANU, P. F.

LONOAEE, J. W.

KUIKAHI, R. P.

MIKALEMI, E.

LANE, W. C.

NAHINU, D. H.

MARTIN, J. H. S.

NAUKANA, S. M.

MOEHONUA, W. L.

NAWAHI, J.

NAPAEPAE, G. W.

R. H. STANLEY, *Secy. Legislative Assembly.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF
THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF 1874.

Nobles and Representatives:

The vacancy of the Throne of Our Kingdom by the demise on the 3d instant of our much lamented Predecessor, made it necessary for you to meet in extraordinary Session.

There has been no unnecessary delay either in your coming together or in the discharge of the important duty imposed upon you by the Constitution.

By your free choice I am now King, and I hope with your aid and that of all my faithful subjects to make My Reign a blessing to my people.

The present Session having been called for a Special purpose, which has been accomplished, I have no other business to lay before you now, but the Regular biennial Session will be convened in April next, as required by the Constitution, at which time all matters pertaining to the welfare of Our Kingdom may be considered.

Nobles and Representatives, I desire again to thank you for your partiality and kindness toward myself; and I pray the Almighty that He will continue to protect and prosper Our Kingdom.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1874.

Nobles and Representatives:

During the last biennial period the nation has passed through important vicissitudes, in consequence of which two extraordinary Sessions of the Legislative Assembly were convened. The first of these elected my Predecessor, His late Majesty Lunalilo, and at the same Session, certain amendments of the Constitution were proposed. In the Providence of the Almighty, it was not permitted to the King, Lunalilo, to see the accomplishment of his hopes. Scarcely one year of his reign had passed ere he was summoned away. Upon his death, no successor to the Throne having been appointed by him and approved by the Nobles, as required by law, it became your duty, under the Constitution, to elect a Sovereign. Before making choice of myself for that august position, you had been informed by my public as well as my private announcements, that I should abide by the result of your vote, and in no event countenance any attempt to violate the law of the land. My election was, however, followed by a disturbance, occasioned by the action of a few turbulent men, which taking the authorities by surprise, threatened for a time the peace of the city, but which the Government, promptly and efficiently supported by the forces of the friendly Powers then assembled in the harbor, quickly subdued, and those implicated have since been called to a just account.

You will be called upon, in coöperation with my Ministers, to initiate measures to advance the real interests of my Kingdom, and I now invite your especial consideration to a few of the most prominent points which have attracted my attention.

The amendments proposed in the Constitution have been published as the law requires, and will receive from you the most careful and mature consideration. They were intended to restore certain features of the Constitution of 1852, and of these that which re-establishes a separate House of Representatives is the most important.

An amendment proposed in the clause which defines the tenure of office of Judges of the Supreme Court will come before you for discussion.

The amendment excluding all Judges from the Legislature is in consonance with the fundamental principle of the Constitution, which defines and separates the Executive, Judicial and Legislative functions of the Government.

The amendment requiring the King to give his reasons for vetoing a bill, seems unnecessary. My Ministers having seats in your House, and attending its Sessions for the purpose of enun-

ciating the measures of my Government, would seem to be sufficient for the explanation of my views.

The legal services of the Attorney General in the Cabinet are frequently of much importance to the Administration, and any amendment depriving them of his assistance should receive your careful consideration.

I would invite you to carefully consider the amendment removing the property qualification of voters. The limited diffusion of wealth among the masses of the people tend directly to circumscribe, under the present franchise, the expression of the popular will in the return of the members to the House of Representatives.

The resources of the country have been largely depleted by the extraordinary expenditure rendered necessary by the removal of the lepers to Molokai—their maintenance there—the burial of two Sovereigns and the election of their Successors, and other causes, all of which have been borne by the Treasury. I would suggest to you that some less complicated and more economical system should be devised by you for carrying on the work of the Government, and that power may be given me under the law to merge two or more offices in one, where it may be found expedient so to do.

The subject, however, that awakens my greatest solicitude is to increase my people, and to this point I desire to direct your earnest attention. Perhaps some modification of the divorce law may be found conducive to this end. The Board of Health have been required to improve to the utmost the hygiene of the people, but much still remains to be done in this direction, especially to devise means for the preservation of the lives of infants, and I would suggest that some special exemption should be made in favor of those who rear large families.

The immigration of free labor will undoubtedly enrich and strengthen our country, and to this end I propose that a liberal appropriation be made.

The condition of the Leper Asylum has had my personal attention, and I have been pleased with the kindness and care shown towards that unfortunate class of my people.

I would also call your attention to the importance of considering schemes for irrigation and for maintaining the water supply wherever it may be required; and none of these seem more immediately necessary than a plan to increase and maintain the water supply of Honolulu, and that without injustice to suburban proprietors. It may be that some legislation is required to secure the owners of ancient water rights, but unless accompanied by measures to maintain the supply of water in certain districts, such legislation will be futile.

I recommend a commission of men learned in the law, to report a codification of our laws for the next Session of the Legis-

lature. Our probate practice, especially in regard to land titles, to be made more definite.

I am happy to inform you that our relations with foreign countries are in the most satisfactory condition; and I congratulate you upon the friendly feeling which has been evinced towards ourselves by the great and powerful nations having treaties with us.

A proposition to cede Pearl River harbor to the United States, in connection with a treaty of commercial reciprocity, was made last June. But a cession of any portion of the national territory being found to be not in consonance with the feeling of the people, the proposition was withdrawn. Should, however, that friendly Power hereafter consider a commercial treaty to be for its interest, my Government will not fail to open negotiations to this end.

Furnishing facilities for steam communication with San Francisco and Australia, and deepening the entrance of the harbor for vessels of heavy draft, will engage your attention. A submarine cable, to touch here and give us daily news from all parts of the world, is already projected by enterprising men in the United States. These things suggest to us the importance of making it for the interest of steam lines to touch here. In this connection I ask you to consider the advantage of erecting suitable warehouses and other facilities on our wharves for Island produce.

Nobles and Representatives, while not unmindful of the blessings which have been granted to this Nation, let us hope that we may deserve to have them continued and increased. May your deliberations be guided by an eye single to the National welfare, and may their results be conducive to the prosperity and progress of our beloved country.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly to be duly convened according to law.

1

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1874.

Began April 30.

Ended August 8.

Sat 84 Days.

C. R. BISHOP, *President*.

CLEGHORN, A. S.	GREEN, W. L.*
DOMINIS, J. O.	ISENBERG, PAUL
DOWSETT, J. I.	KANAINA, C.
HARTWELL, A. S.*	KUIHELANI, H.
KAHANU, H.	MOANAU, J.
KANO, P.	PARKER, J. P.
MARTIN, W. T.	WILDER, S. G.
NAHAOLELUA, P.*	STANLEY, R. H.*
WIDEMANN, H. A.*	

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. K. KAAI, *Vice-President*.

AHOLO, L.	HAUPU, P.
BIRCH, T. N.	KAIUE, D. W.
CUMMINS, J. A.	KAKINA, J.
KAHAI, J.	KAPULE, C. K.
KAKANI, C. K.	KAUKAHA, D.
KAPAHU, J. N.	KEPOIKAI, N.
KAUAI, J.	KOAKANU, P. F.
KAUKAU, J. A.	KUIKAHI, R. P.
KIPI, S.	LANE, W. C.
KOMOIKEHUEHU, J.	MIKALEMI, E.
KUPIHEA, S. K.	NAHINU, D. H.
MARTIN, J. H. S.	NAUKANA, S. M.
MOEHONUA, W. L.	NAWAHI, J.
NAPAEPAE, G. W.	

R. H. STANLEY,

Secy. Legislative Assembly to May 29;

H. MACFARLANE,

Secy. Legislative Assembly from May 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1874.

Nobles and Representatives:

After a protracted Session, I congratulate you upon the termination of your labors. I trust and believe that the Constitutional Amendments which you have passed will result in good, and that the extension of the suffrage will be duly appreciated by the country.

Your appropriations for preserving the health of the people, for immigration and for public improvements, have been very liberal, and fully equal to meet the necessities to which I drew your attention upon being called together. It will be my duty and that of my Government to see that the several sums are judiciously and economically expended. For your liberality toward myself and family I thank you.

My relations with the great Nations of the world continue to be of the most gratifying character, and I have received letters during the sitting of the House, from the Sovereign of Great Britain, the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Netherlands, the King of Denmark, the King of Sweden and Norway, the King of Italy, and the King of Belgium, recognizing my election to the Throne, and assuring me of their friendship and good will.

A number of new laws and amendments to laws have been carefully considered by you, and those enacted will I trust promote the welfare of our beloved country.

The Acts which you have passed to aid the introduction of electric telegraphs and for the encouragement of steam navigation with foreign countries, show that my people are prepared to take advantage of all the improved methods of communication with neighboring countries.

The Act to facilitate the negotiation of Treaties of Reciprocity, proves that you fully appreciate the advantages of such a treaty, more particularly with our near neighbor the United States, and no efforts on my part or on that of my Government shall be wanting to bring about so desirable a result.

The Law which you have passed to authorize a National Loan, and to define to what uses such Loan shall be applied, is in accordance with the views which I expressed to you in my Message of the 22d of June, and I shall carefully watch its working by the Board which you have impowered me to constitute, in the hope that it may fully realize the benefits anticipated from it, in the increase of the population and products, and therefore in the prosperity of my Kingdom.

Nobles and Representatives, on returning to your homes and to your constituents you will still have the opportunity to continue the good work of the Session, in instructing the people in all that tends to preserve their health and comfort, and to increase their means and their knowledge; and I trust that you will apprise them of my constant solicitude for their welfare—and assure them that each man who takes good care of himself and family, with due regard to the rights of his neighbors, is adding to the strength of my Kingdom and assisting in the perpetuation of our race.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 29TH, 1876.

Nobles and Representatives:

Since the prorogation of the last Legislative Assembly, in August, 1874, the Kingdom has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity, whilst Agriculture and Commerce have steadily progressed. The result is exhibited in the satisfactory condition of the revenues of the country, as you will observe by the Report which my Minister of Finance will lay before you.

Our relations with Foreign Governments continue most satisfactory.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislative Assembly, I have concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, and it only awaits final ratification by the Emperor.

I have also concluded a Special Convention of Reciprocity with the United States of America, from which great advantage to the Commerce of both countries is confidently anticipated. I am daily expecting to learn that the final Legislative enactment has passed the United States Congress, which will be necessary to give effect to this Convention.

The Report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will call your attention to some amendments in the laws which seem to be required, and to which you will no doubt give due consideration.

I must again call your earnest attention to measures which may have a beneficial influence in increasing the Hawaiian race, and in preserving the people. You will be careful that no legislation be neglected which may conduce towards this end.

I recommend to your attention the various appropriations which my Ministers have estimated as necessary for carrying on

the Government during the next biennial period, and I would especially call to your notice the advisability of appropriating what sums may be requisite for the encouragement of Agriculture and Immigration; for a new Inter-island Steamer, and for continuing the Survey of the country.

Nobles and Representatives, thankful for the blessings which this nation has enjoyed in the past, I trust that your deliberations may result in our increase of happiness and prosperity throughout the Kingdom.

We do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1876.

Began April 29.

Ended September 30.

Sat 127 Days.

G. RHODES, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.	CASTLE, S. N.
CASTLE, W. R.*	CLEGHORN, A. S.
DOMINIS, J. O.	DOWSETT, J. I.
GREEN, W. L.*	ISENBERG, P.
KAAI, S. K.	KANAINA, C.
KANOA, P.	KAPENA, J. M.
KAHANU, H.	KUIHELANI, H.
LELEIOHOKU, W. P.	MARTIN, W. T.
MOANAULI, J.	MOEHONUA, W. L.*
MOTT-SMITH, J.	PARKER, J. P.
WALKER, J. S.*	WILDER, S. G.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. AHOLO, *Vice-President*.

AIWOHI, S.	BARENABA, G.
BIRCH, T. N.	BROWN, CECIL.*
GAY, J. W.	HALEMANU, G. W. D.
HALSTEAD, W. H.	HELEKUNIHI, E.
KAHUILA, J.	KAINA, L.
KAIUE, D. W.	KALAUKOA, A. P.
KAMAKAU, S. M.* ¹	KAMAUOHA, K.
KANEALII, L. W. P.	KAUAI, J.
LILIKALANI, E. K.	MAHELONA, S. W.
MAHOE, S. K.	NAHAKU, J. A.
NAILI, J. L.	NAKALEKA, J.
NAUKANA, S. M.	NAWAHI, J.
PILIPO, G. W.	PRESTON, E.
WANA, J.	WATERHOUSE, H.

GODFREY BROWN, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

* From September 18, vice Kamakau, deceased.

*¹ Died September 4.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1876.

Nobles and Representatives:

I congratulate you upon the termination of our unusually protracted session, and I desire to express my appreciation of the services of all those gentlemen, whether Nobles or Representatives, who at considerable personal sacrifice, have devoted their time to Legislative duties.

The appropriations which you have made for the different branches of the Government, are on a liberal scale, and it will now be the duty of my Ministers to see that the several sums are spent economically, so as to secure the greatest possible advantage to the Kingdom.

I trust, that the Laws, which you have enacted, will be productive of all the benefits which you anticipate, and amongst the resolutions which it has pleased you to pass, I look forward with hope to the good effects which may spring from the one by which you recommend the Appointment of Commissioners, to devise Ways and Means, to arrest the decay and decrease of the original Hawaiian Race.

I cannot omit also to express my gratification, that during your Session everything has been accomplished to carry into effect the Reciprocity Convention, with the United States of America, a convention which must result in increased prosperity to the Nation, and which should materially aid in preserving the Hawaiian race, by offering to the people, an incentive to industry, one of the surest means of preserving health, and long life.

I have to thank you for the liberal provision, which you have made for myself and family.

Nobles and Representatives, when you return to your homes, I trust that you will impress upon the people, the necessity of respecting the laws and of laboring diligently for the advancement of themselves and families; and let them remember that whilst they have now presented to them an opportunity of securing their prosperity, such prosperity, can only be secured by industry, and by respecting the laws of God and man.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 30TH, 1878.

Nobles and Representatives:

On the 10th day of April last year it pleased Almighty God to take from me by death my beloved Brother, Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku, whose promise of future usefulness to the nation was thus early terminated. He had endeared himself to the People by his intelligent interest in their welfare, and had evinced traits of character, which made him a wise councilor befitting his position as Heir Apparent.

I have appointed and caused to be proclaimed, my beloved Sister, Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani, as Heiress Apparent.

Our Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity with the United States took effect September 9th, 1876; its operation indicates that it will be a source of mutual benefit, and that as our productions increase with the market thus afforded for them, our importations, not only from the United States, but from other countries will increase in like ratio.

The effect of this treaty upon certain articles of the British Treaty having been called in question, I dispatched the Hon. H. A. P. Carter as My Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, to confer with the British Government.

Notice has been given, under the provision of Article 17, of my desire to terminate Article 4 of the British Treaty, to take effect July 3rd of the present year. Mr. Carter, who was also empowered to negotiate a Treaty with Germany, has not yet returned from his Mission.

The Finances of the Kingdom continue to be in a satisfactory condition. The Report of my Minister of Finance will show a detailed account of Receipts and Expenditures. The Administration of Justice remains able and impartial.

The Health of My People is a subject constantly in My Mind; the recommendation of the Board of Health to continue to enforce the measures heretofore adopted cannot safely be neglected. I request you to give this subject your earnest consideration.

The Report of the Board of Immigration will show you that efforts have been made to obtain immigrants from India, the Western Islands, and Polynesia.

An Electric Telegraph has been established by private enterprise on Maui which may I hope be extended by Cable between the Islands.

The opening of Narrow Gauge Railroads on Hawaii and Maui may be a subject well worthy of your attention.

It is desirable that frequent changes of the Laws or the making of unnecessary new laws should be avoided, but upon this subject, as in all your deliberations, may you be guided by sound wisdom.

Nobles and Representatives, I now declare the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1878.

Began April 30.

Ended August 6.

Sat 78 Days.

G. RHODES, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.	CASTLE, S. N.
CLEGHORN, A. S.	DOMINIS, J. O.
DOWSETT, J. I.	HARTWELL, A. S.*
ISENBERG, P.	KAAI, S. K.* ¹
KAEO, P. Y.	KAHANU, H.
KUIHELANI, H.	KANOA, P.
KAPENA, J. M.*	KIPI, S.
MARTIN, W. T.	MOANAULI, J.
MOEHONUA, W. L.	MOTT-SMITH, J.* ²
PARKER, J. P.	PIERCE, H. A.*
PRESTON, E.*	WILDER, S. G.* ¹

* Minister.

*¹ Sat as a Noble to July 3, as a Minister from that date.*² Sat as a Minister to July 3, as a Noble from that date.

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. AHOLO, *Vice-President*.

BICKERTON, R. F.	HALSTEAD, W. H.
CASTLE, W. R.	KAANAANA, S.
GIBSON, W. M.	KAMAUOHA, K.
HANUNA, J. K.	KAOLIKO, J. K.
KAIAIKAWAHA, J. N.	KAUAI, J.
KANEALII, L. W. P.	KAUKAU, J. A.
KAPAHU, J. N.	KEAU, J.
KAUKAU, A.	KUPIHEA, S. K.
KEALAWAA, M. K.	MALO, D.
KUPAU, J.	NAKALEKA, J.
MAHOE, D. B.	PALOHAU, G. B.
MOANAULI, J. W.	PILIPO, G. W.
NAWAHI, J.	SMITH, W. O.
PANIANI, S.	

GODFREY BROWN, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1878.

Nobles and Representatives:

I congratulate you on the termination of your labors, and it is gratifying that the Nation exhibits continued signs of prosperity.

Since the opening of the Legislature, the Hon. H. A. P. Carter, my Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain and other European States, has returned, and has brought with him a Protocol of a Treaty with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, which will be of general advantage to the Kingdom; and, as his report has made known to you, there is no cause of difference between this Kingdom and any other Country; and I am also pleased that you appreciate his services.

I feel deeply your loyalty and attachment to myself and family as evinced by the very liberal provision you have made for myself and them, and for my personal comfort, and by the manner in which you have so cordially responded to the communication I felt necessitated to make to you.

I must also express my gratification at the various measures you have passed to aid in developing the resources of the Kingdom by promoting the construction of railways and other public works of a permanent nature, and for sanitary purposes.

My Ministers will, during the recess, devote themselves to the consideration of such matters as will promote the general welfare of the Kingdom.

Again I thank you for the large appropriations you have made for the public service, and my Ministers will expend the same in a manner calculated to carry out the object of such appropriations.

Trusting that the All-wise Ruler will continue to watch over and protect my Kingdom and subjects, I now declare this Legislature of the Kingdom prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 30TH, 1880.

Nobles and Representatives:

You are again called together to deliberate upon and adopt measures for the advancement of Our Country.

The measures adopted at the last Session of the Legislature have been vigorously carried out, and I have to congratulate you that they have been beneficial to the interests of the nation.

The products of the soil have been abundant, prices have been remunerative, so that Our Country in every locality shows the evidences of advancement and prosperity.

Foreign Nations continue to manifest towards Our Country every feeling of good will.

At the prorogation of the former Legislature it was stated that a protocol of a treaty of Commerce with the Empire of Germany, had been entered into, and I have now much pleasure in informing you that such Treaty has been duly ratified and now only awaits the action of the German Parliament to come into full effect, and I trust that before your labors are ended the Government will be enabled to state that such Treaty is in force.

I am also pleased that Negotiations entered into between My Government and that of His Majesty the King of Denmark, for a modification of Article VII, of the Treaty with Denmark, have been brought to a successful result.

Peace and good order have prevailed throughout our borders, and justice has continued to be administered equitably, and in a manner satisfactory.

To guard against the recurrence of epidemics, My Government will introduce a measure for the purpose of making and maintaining a system of sewerage for the city of Honolulu.

I earnestly appeal to your patriotism, to devote your time to the consideration of other sanitary measures which may in your opinion be best adapted to improve and secure the health of My people.

The increasing prosperity of the Nation encourages the promotion of measures for greater facilities of communication and transportation, both among ourselves and with foreign countries, and in that view I would recommend projects for the construction of railroads, for telegraphic communication between the Islands, and I do not doubt that you will carefully consider our means of communication with Foreign countries.

The provisions for Immigration at the last Session were liberal, and My Minister of the Interior will inform you in his report of the number of persons who have been introduced during

the last two years under the supervision of the Board of Immigration.

The different enterprises which have been undertaken in this behalf, have been carefully considered, and I hope will so commend themselves to you.

I regard this branch of the Public Service as of importance, and I trust that you will make liberal provision for the continuance of the efforts to attract people to our shores.

The Report of the Minister of Finance will show you that our finances are in a prosperous condition, and that a reasonably liberal expenditure will insure an adequate return and increased prosperity.

Nobles and Representatives, I earnestly pray that your counsels and deliberations may be guided with wisdom, for the safety, honor, and welfare of Our Kingdom.

I now declare this Session of the Legislature opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1880.

Began April 30.

Ended August 13.

Sat 86 Days.

C. R. BISHOP, *President*.

BUSH, J. E.
 CLEGHORN, A. S.
 DOWSETT, J. I.
 JUDD, C. H.
 KAE0, P. Y.
 KANOA, P.
 KUIHELANI, H.
 MOANAULI, J.
 PARKER, J. P.
 RHODES, G.

CASTLE, S. N.
 DOMINIS, J. O.
 ISENBERG, P.
 KAAI, S. K.*
 KAHANU, H. A.
 KAPENA, J. M.*
 MARTIN, W. T.
 MOTT-SMITH, J.
 PRESTON, E.*
 WILDER, S. G.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. AHOLO, *Vice-President*.

BAKER, R. H.
 BECKLEY, F. W.
 GIBSON, W. M.
 HANUNA, J. K.
 KAANAANA, J. S.*
 KAKINA, J.
 KALAUULI, A.*¹
 KALUA, J. W.
 KAUNAMANO, J. K.
 KUAPUU, S. K.
 KUPIHEA, S. K.
 MAHI, H. U.*³
 NAHAKU, J. A.
 PILIPO, G. W.
 WILCOX, G. N.

GLENDON, G.
 KAAI, S. W.
 KAHULU, H. N.
 KALAMA, C. N.
 KAPAHU, J. N.*²
 KAULUKOU, J. L.
 KEAU, J.
 KUNUIAKEA, A. K.
 LILIKALANI, E. K.
 MAHOE, S. K.
 NAWAHI, J.
 WAHINE, D. B.
 WILCOX, R. W.
 WOODS, J.

J. M. MONSARRAT, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

* From May 21, vice Mahi, deceased.

*¹ Died June 16.

*² From July 12, vice Kalauli, deceased.

*³ Died May 6.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1880.

Nobles and Representatives:

I congratulate you on the close of the duties which have devolved upon you during this Session of the Legislature.

You have given careful consideration to many measures affecting the welfare of My Throne and Kingdom, and passed several Acts which will doubtless prove beneficial to our beloved Country, and enable Me to conduct My Government for the highest good of all who live under the protection of our laws, and to maintain all our good relations and friendship with foreign powers

I have observed with satisfaction the willingness with which you have voted liberal appropriations for Immigration, and for the conservation of the health of My people.

I thank you for the very generous and loyal provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation and Consular Convention, concluded by My Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, and fully ratified by My Great and Good Friend, the Emperor of Germany, has been laid before you by My Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Nobles and Representatives, on separating and proceeding to your several homes you will carry with you a deepening sense of the great responsibility which rests upon all the branches of My Government, to conduct the affairs of our beloved Country with a wise appreciation of the era of prosperity with which we are blessed at present.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 29TH, 1882.

Nobles and Representatives:

Since the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly in August, 1880, a portion of My Kingdom has suffered from the plague of Small Pox. Happily, through the unremitting exertions of the Board of Health, the disease was confined to the Islands of Oahu and Kauai, and in the latter Island it was by strict quarantine regulations confined within narrow bounds. It gives me pleasure to recognize the exertions of the officers of the Government in the performance of their arduous duties during this trying period, which, combined with the willing coöperation and self-denial of the people at large, contributed so much to limit the ravages of the pestilence.

Our relations with Foreign Governments continue in the most satisfactory state. At the desire of the Government of the Emperor of Japan, a revision of the Treaty with that country was undertaken, but certain political relations of the Empire with some of the Great Powers induced the Japanese Government to request that the final ratification of said revised Treaty should be postponed for the present, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan sent a Special Envoy to the Country to explain the situation.

I heartily appreciate the enthusiasm of My people on my return from abroad. During my recent tour around the world I was received in the most hospitable and friendly manner by the Rulers and Governments of the different Countries through which I passed. I shall always look back with pleasure to this trip, and I trust that what I saw and learned may accrue to the benefit of My people.

The figures which My Minister of Finance will lay before you in his Report, clearly exhibit the progressive and flourishing condition of our Agriculture, Commerce, and Finance, mainly due no doubt to the Treaty of Reciprocity with our near neighbor the United States of America, with which country our main Commerce has always been carried on. What this Kingdom seems most to require to ensure a continuance of its present prosperity is a thoroughly organized system of Immigration of families from some Country whose inhabitants will be congenial to our soil, to our sub-tropical climate, to our institutions, and above all to our own people. Whilst we welcome industrious families from all parts of the world, experience so far seems to point to the Portuguese from the Azores as those most readily available and likely to meet our requirements, and in view of the circumstance that difficulties had arisen in keeping up this stream of suitable

population, I dispatched in December last, My Minister of Interior, His Excellency H. A. P. Carter, to Lisbon to endeavor to remove those difficulties, and with full powers to make a Treaty with His Majesty the King of Portugal. I have every reason to believe that his efforts will be successful. Such a system of Immigration, and numerous public improvements, imperatively called for in this progressive stage of our history, will require a considerable outlay during the next biennial period and My Minister of Finance will ask you to pass measures authorizing a specific Loan for Immigration and for each great public improvement as it may be approved by the Legislature.

Nobles and Representatives, thankful to the Almighty for the blessings which this Nation has enjoyed in the past; I trust that your deliberations may result in an increase of happiness and a continuance of prosperity throughout the Kingdom.

We do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1882.

Began April 29.

Ended August 7.

Sat 77 Days.

G. RHODES, *President*.

ARMSTRONG, W. N.*	BISHOP, C. R.
BUSH, J. E.* ¹	CLEGHORN, A. S.
DOMINIS, J. O.	DOWSETT, J. I.
GIBSON, W. M.*	GREEN, W. L.*
ISENBERG, P.	JUDD, C. H.
KAAE, J.	KAAI, S. K.* ¹
KANOA, P.	KANOA, P. P.
KAPENA, J. M.	KUIHELANI, H.
MARTIN, W. T.	MOANAULI, J.
MOTT-SMITH, J.	PARKER, J. P.
PRESTON, E.*	WALKER, J. S.*
WIDEMANN, H. A.	WILDER, S. G.

* Minister.

*¹ Sat as a Noble to May 20, and as a Minister from that date.

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. AHOLO, *Vice-President*.

AIWOHI, S.	BROWN, FRANK
GARDNER, J.	GIBSON, W. M.*
HAUPU, P.	KALUA, J. W.
KALUHI, J.	KAMAKELE, J.
KAUAI, J.	KAUHANE, J.
KAUKAU, A.* ¹	KAULUKOU, J. L.
KAUNAMANO, J. K.	KAUWILA, J. M.
KEAU, J.* ²	KUPIHEA, S. K.
LAHILAH, H. W.	LILIKALANI, E. K.
MAHOE, S. K.	NAHINU, D. H.
NAKALEKA, J.	NAKOOKOO, J.
NAWAHI, J.	PAHIA, F.
PALOHU, G. B.	PILIPO, G. W.
RICE, W. H.* ³	RICHARDSON, G. E.

E. A. PIERCE, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

* Resigned May 22 to accept appointment of Minister, Foreign Affairs.

*¹ Elected at a Special Election. Seated May 29 (see Chap. 1, Laws 1882).*² From June 5, vice Gibson, resigned.*³ Did not take his seat until May 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1882.

Nobles and Representatives:

The session of the Legislative Assembly of 1882 has finished its labors, and I congratulate you at the close of your deliberations, on the general prosperity of the Kingdom, and on account of a common hope in which I cordially share that my Kingdom is assured a new departure in the way of beneficent progress.

I am happy to state that our relations with Foreign Governments continue to be of the most satisfactory character. His Excellency H. A. P. Carter, my Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, has concluded a provisional convention with the Government of His Majesty the King of Portugal which favors immigration to our Islands.

You have provided amply for the best interests of the Kingdom—for the immigration to promote repopulation; for the sanitary welfare of the people; for increased and improved facilities of transit and communication, both inter-island and foreign; for the care of our national interests abroad—especially the Treaty of Reciprocity with the Government of the United States; for more effective police administration; for the internal peace of the country; and for the encouragement of its chief industries. And I feel assured that these liberal provisions will be judiciously administered and faithfully carried into execution by my Ministers.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the generous provision made for myself, Her Majesty the Queen, and for other members of the Royal Family.

I desire to express my appreciation of your legislation on various measures calculated to promote the welfare of my people; especially in the passage of acts to consolidate and simplify our tax laws; to provide a loan for important measures of internal improvement; to promote a more effective control of the traffic in spirituous liquors; for the settlement of certain claims against Crown Lands; for the audit of Public accounts; and for the Coronation.

I trust at the close of your public duties, and on proceeding to your several homes, you will as the result of your meetings and deliberations in the National Council, bear with you a warmer love of your country, and a deeper interest in your nationality and independence, and that in your several walks of life you will give assurance to your several Constituencies of the watchful interest of the Government in their welfare, and that conjointly with them you will strive for the best welfare of my Kingdom.

Nobles and Representatives, I pray that the Almighty will have you in His keeping. I now declare the Legislative Assembly of 1882 prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 26TH, 1884.

Nobles and Representatives:

Since the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly in 1882, My Kingdom has enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity—when industry and enterprise have met an ample reward, and all the material interests of the country have been largely developed, as shown in the reports of the Officers of My Government by a large and steady increase of production, exportation and revenue.

During the period that has elapsed, I have had to deplore the loss of two members of the Royal Family—H. R. H. the late Princess Ruth Keelikolani, and H. R. H. the late Princess Victoria Kinoiki Kekaulike, the Governess of Hawaii.

I am happy to be able to give you assurances of My continued friendly relations with all the powers of the world.

The concurrence of many great powers, especially of the United States, of Great Britain, of France, of Germany, of Russia, Portugal and of Japan in the celebration of the Coronation of Myself and Royal Consort, and their official representation at the ceremonial was an assurance and guarantee most gratifying to Us and the Nation, that the enlightened spirit of the Governments of these Great States recognized this event as an expression of national will for the promotion of loyalty and of national sentiment among the Hawaiian People.

Animated by these assurances of good will, and ever bearing in mind the cordial manifestations of friendship towards My Person by Sovereigns and Governments of Great States on the occasion of My visit at their Courts, I have been anxious to maintain these relations, and therefore commissioned as Special Envoy Colonel the Honorable Curtis P. Iaukea, to be the bearer of My heartfelt regards to the Sovereigns and Heads of States who have so signally honored Me and My State; and it is with great satisfaction that I speak of his reception at the Courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Italy and Servia as being a welcome accorded to the trusted Messenger of a beloved Friend.

My relations with the United States of America continue to be of the most satisfactory character. The Treaty of Reciprocity which has completed a stipulated period, is yet maintained by both Governments as a measure of mutual national advantage and friendship, but I desiring to give greater stability to the industrial enterprises of the country, have assented to a proposal for its continuance for a renewed period, and My Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington has been instructed to act in accordance with this policy.

The enterprise of immigration of Portuguese and other peoples,

as a measure for repopulation of My Kingdom, has largely engaged the attention of My Ministers during the late biennial period, and liberal supplies for furthering this object were voted by the late Assembly.

That measure is fraught with so much importance to the future welfare of the country, that it should again be fully considered and receive your very earnest deliberation.

The settlement in the country of Portuguese, and other immigrants who have fulfilled a term of service is most desirable, and My Ministers will submit to you measures to promote their residence as a permanent part of the population of My Kingdom.

The subject of the currency of the Kingdom has received the attention of My Government during the late period.

The Assembly of 1880 having passed a law to provide a National Coinage, engagements were entered into with the Secretary of the Treasury and with the Officers of the Mint of the United States of America, by which it was agreed that a Silver Coinage for My Kingdom should be executed of precisely the same weight and standard of fineness as that of the United States. This has been accomplished and furthermore the subject of a monetary exchange has been discussed with authorities at Washington, and there is ground for hope that the currency of the two countries will ere long be interchangeable.

I regret to speak of a national affliction of what is deemed a disease of a contagious nature, but the measures taken by the Health Authorities in carrying out the law of segregation have placed the evil under better sanitary control than ever before, and I am very hopeful of increased health in My Kingdom, and an improved sanitary condition of the country, owing in part to the ministrations of Sisters of Charity, who have come to the help of My People with their devotion of spirit and faithful nursing skill; so that I trust that the disease will not only be held in check, but controlled to the point to which charity and human skill can attain.

I deem it important to call your attention to the Law of the Assembly of 1882, to "Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors," which by its own terms expires in October next. I trust that you will give to this subject your most earnest attention, and taking into consideration the operation of the Law, will determine in your deliberation such action as may be best calculated to promote temperate habits among My People and the general welfare of My Kingdom.

The subject of Submarine Telegraphic Communications, both Inter-island and Trans-oceanic, has been earnestly considered and taken in hand by My Government, a complete line of soundings between the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai, having been taken by order of My Minister of the Interior, who

will submit the subject of Submarine Cable Communications as a National Hawaiian enterprise for your consideration.

My Minister of the Interior will also submit for your consideration, plans for the supply of Honolulu with an abundance of water to an extent commensurate with a large future development of the city.

I am anxious in view of the large increase of a mixed people in My Kingdom, that the military and police administration of the country should be placed upon a more effective basis, and the Attorney General of My Kingdom will place before you plans and estimates to provide for the increased effectiveness of this most important branch of the public service.

My Minister of Finance will lay before you the estimates for the biennial period we have now entered upon. I am pleased to observe in these estimates a careful consideration of the resources and capabilities of the country.

I recognize the importance of economic administration to our national credit as well as to internal development. And I am well content that My Ministers have placed their estimates of current expenditure within the estimate of current revenue.

I pray the Almighty that you will be guided in your deliberations by a just and patriotic spirit, so that the Nation shall be benefitted by your consultations and decisions.

Nobles and Representatives, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1884.

Began April 26.

Ended August 30.

Sat 96 Days.

G. RHODES, *President*.

BISHOP, C. R.
 CLEGHORN, A. S.
 DOWSETT, J. I.
 GULICK, C. T.*
 JUDD, C. H.
 KANOA, P. P.
 KUIHELANI, H.
 MARTIN, J. H. S.
 MOTT-SMITH, J.
 PARKER, J. P.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.

BUSH, J. E.
 DOMINIS, J. O.
 GIBSON, W. M.*
 ISENBERG, P.
 KAAE, J.
 KAPENA, J. M.*
 MACFARLANE, G. W.
 MARTIN, W. T.
 NEUMANN, P.*
 WALKER, J. S.
 WILDER, S. G.

* Minister.

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. AHOLO, *Vice-President*.

AMARA, J.
 BAKER, J. T.
 BROWN, CECIL
 BROWN, GODFREY
 GARDNER, J.
 KAUHANE, J.
 KAMAKELE, J.
 KAULIA, A.
 KAUNAMANO, J. K.
 KEAU, J.
 LILIKALANI, E. K.
 NAKALEKA, J.
 PALOHOU, G. B.
 RICHARDSON, J.

BROWN, FRANK.
 DOLE, S. B.
 HITCHCOCK, D. H.
 KALUA, J. W.
 KANEALII, L. W. P.
 KAULUKOU, J. L.
 KAUWILA, J. M.
 KUPIHEA, S. K.
 NAHINU, D. H.
 NAWAHI, J.
 PILIPO, G. W.
 ROWELL, W. E.
 SMITH, W. O.

E. A. PIERCE, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1884.

Nobles and Representatives:

I congratulate you at the close of the Session of 1884, on the completion of your legislative duties.

Your legislative action for the promotion of immigration and the regulation of the currency, in the enactment of sundry laws, calculated to be of great benefit to the community, in voting liberal supplies for sanitary and educational purposes, and for the encouragement of commerce, have My hearty approval.

I thank you for the generous vote in support of the Civil List.

I am happy to state that My Special Envoy abroad, Hon. Curtis P. Iaukea, whose mission I announced at the opening of the Legislature, has satisfactorily accomplished the object of that mission in Europe, and was most successful at the Court of Japan in having obtained from the Government of the Empire a liberal concession to promote emigration from Japan to Hawaii.

I am well pleased that the subject of Ocean Telegraphy to unite the Kingdom with the Continent by cable, has been favorably considered by your body.

My relations with the United States of America and with other powers, continue to be of the most satisfactory character.

You have voted supplies for the biennial period largely in excess of the estimated revenue of the Kingdom, but My Government recognizing that your authorization is, to a large extent permissive, will not make expenditures beyond the receipt of current revenue, except for immigration and important works of internal improvement.

Nobles and Representatives, on the occasion of separating to return to your homes, I trust that you will, when among your constituents, invite them to strive conjointly with Myself in the promotion of the peace, progress and welfare of My Kingdom.

I pray that the Almighty will have you in His holy keeping.

I now declare the Legislative Assembly of 1884 prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, APRIL 30TH, 1886.

Nobles and Representatives:

During the interval since the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly My Kingdom has experienced a period of steady progress notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, with which in common with every civilized country in the world, Hawaii has had to contend. The Nation has increased in population, in productive power, and in general welfare, and at the same time enjoys, as I am well assured, a better standing in its relations to the Great Powers of the world.

The arrangements entered into for reciprocal commercial advantages between Hawaii and the United States of America have been maintained, to the mutual benefit of the two countries. It will be the aim of My Government to continue to maintain these relations with our great neighbor. At the same time, it is satisfactory to Me to be able to say, that the condition of the country and of our growing commercial relations with various parts of the world are sufficient to prove that My Kingdom contains within itself all the elements and conditions of a steady progress and of independent prosperity.

I am happy to state to you that great and friendly Powers of Europe, conjointly with the United States of America, have evinced sympathy with the policy of My Government, that Hawaii should be permitted to exercise an influence in Polynesia to which she may claim to be entitled by superior opportunities and position. This influence I desire to have exercised in the political guidance and instruction of sister Polynesian communities with the view to the promotion among them of civilized forms of government, and the securing for them of an assured independence.

My relations with My Great and Good Friend the Emperor of Japan continue to be of the most friendly character, and My Minister of Foreign Affairs has concluded the negotiation and ratification of a Convention of Immigration with the great Empire, which is well calculated to promote the favorable development of all industrial enterprises in My Kingdom.

My Minister of Finance will lay before you a statement showing that the estimated revenue of My Kingdom is amply sufficient to meet the current expenses of My Government. At the same time there will be presented for your consideration enterprises of an exceptional and important character, such as immigration and works of internal improvement which can only be properly carried out by the use of the credit of the Nation. In view of the necessity for these exceptional expenditures, and of the charges on the revenue which they must involve, I recommend

to you the consideration of such measures of supply as will render the financial position of the country stable.

The care of the health of My people has occupied very fully the attention of the Authorities charged with its surveillance. Although the Nation continues to be, in a marked manner, afflicted with a grievous malady, I am happy to give you the assurance that, with improved treatment, the disease is under a more assured control.

The cause of education continues to be well maintained in My Kingdom, and as I am anxious that the rising generation of Hawaiians should be well qualified to take a part in the practical business of life, I recommend that provision should be made for the establishment of a technical Institute.

A great disaster has befallen the capital in a fire of such magnitude, as to assume the proportions of a national calamity. Happily, however, through the prompt action of My Government sustained by My Privy Council of State, and aided by the ever-ready benevolence of citizens of Honolulu, the severity of the misfortune has been greatly mitigated. I recommend for your early consideration measures for the restoration of the destroyed portion of the city, in a manner which will be hereafter recognized as converting a national loss into a national benefit.

It is a source of satisfaction to Me, that Ocean Steam Communication under the Hawaiian Flag has become an established undertaking. My Ministers will recommend for your consideration measures for the encouragement and expansion of an enterprise so essential to the progress and prosperity of the Kingdom.

Gentlemen, with a firm trust in your intelligence and patriotism, I recommend to your careful consideration and action the measures necessary for the general welfare of My Kingdom, and I invoke the guidance and blessing of the Almighty upon your deliberations.

Nobles and Representatives, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

NOBLES.

SESSION OF 1886.

Began April 30.

Ended October 16.

Sat 129 Days.

J. S. WALKER, *President*.

AHOLO, L.*
 BUSH, J. E.
 CREIGHTON, R. J.*
 DOMINIS, J. O.
 GIBSON, W. M.*
 ISENBERG, P.
 KAAE, J.
 KAPENA, J. M.*²
 KUIHELANI, H.
 MARTIN, J. H. S.
 NEUMANN, P.*
 PARKER, S.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.

BISHOP, C. R.
 CLEGHORN, A. S.
 DARE, J. T.*
 DOWSETT, J. I.
 GULICK, C. T.*¹
 JUDD, C. H.
 KANOA, P. P.*
 KAULUKOU, J. L.*
 MACFARLANE, G. W.
 MOTT-SMITH, J.
 PARKER, J. P.
 RHODES, G.
 WILDER, S. G.

* Minister.

^{*1} Sat as a Noble to June 30, as a Minister from that date.^{*2} Sat as a Minister to June 30, as a Noble from that date.

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. AHOLO,* *Vice-President*.

AMARA, J.
 BAKER, J. T.
 BROWN, CECIL.
 DICKEY, C. H.
 HAYSELDEN, F. H.
 KAUAI, E. L.
 KAUHI, A.
 KAULIA, A.
 KAULUKOU, J. L.*¹
 KEAU, J.
 LILIKALANI, E. K.
 NAHINU, D. H.
 PAHIA, F.
 RICHARDSON, G. E.

CASTLE, W. R.
 DOLE, S. B.
 KAAI, S. W.
 KAUHANE, J.
 KAUKAU, J. A.
 KALUA, J. W.
 KAUNAMANO, J. K.
 KEKOA, E.
 NAHALE, J. K.
 PAEHAOLE, A. P.
 PALOHAU, G. B.
 THURSTON, L. A.
 WIGHT, J.

E. A. PIERCE, *Secy. Legislative Assembly*.

* Resigned October 13 to accept appointment as Minister of Interior.

^{*1} Resigned October 13 to accept appointment as Attorney General.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1886.

Nobles and Representatives:

At the close of an unusually prolonged and arduous Session it is pleasing to Me to have to congratulate you upon the character of numerous measures which you have passed, to which my assent has been given. Many of these measures I recognize as being of great importance in their relation to the promotion of health, and education, the advancement of commerce and of manufacturing and agricultural industry, and of the general welfare of My People. Amongst them there are measures which give a definite settlement to questions which have been long debated, and I entertain a well-founded hope that the results of your deliberations will, under a patriotic Administration, redound to the permanent advantage of the country.

I thank you for the liberal supplies you have generously voted for the Royal Family and for the administration of My Government, and for the development of the resources of the country. I feel assured that the ordinary revenue of the country, augmented as it will be by the laws you have passed, together with the proceeds of the loan you have authorized, will suffice to allow My Ministers to carry out to the fullest extent the policy of progress and development which is embodied in the Appropriation Act.

It is a source of satisfaction to Me that you have provided measures which will enable My Ministers to carry out various matters of National policy which I brought before you at the opening of the Session.

That large part of the Capital which was the scene of such serious disaster in April last has, in consequence of your legislative action, been laid out anew with full regard to sanitation and to its protection from a repetition of the conflagration which laid it waste.

You have wisely provided the means for carrying out the policy of advising and aiding those Polynesian communities, of the same race as the Hawaiian, which still preserve their independence. I entertain a sanguine hope that these kindred peoples will, through your liberality, be assisted to secure their permanent autonomy, by the establishment among them of stable governments and a reliable administration of justice.

The subsidy you have voted for Ocean Steam Service will secure for the country that regular and frequent communication with America which is of vital importance to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Kingdom. Other measures for the

development of Commerce and Maritime Enterprise which you have passed will be of permanent value.

The wants of the country in regard to its internal communications and facilities for shipping have, I am happy to say, received thorough consideration at your hands.

I am pleased to recognize that for the proper organization of the Forces of the Kingdom you have made a judicious provision of law.

Reviewing all that has been accomplished during the Session I can, without hesitation, congratulate you upon the results of your labors, and thank you for the earnest consideration you have bestowed upon the important matters on which you have been called upon to deliberate.

I pray that the Almighty will have you in His Holy Keeping.

Nobles and Representatives, I now declare the Legislative Assembly of 1886 prorogued.

CONSTITUTION

GRANTED BY KALAKAUA, JULY 6, 1887.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of this Kingdom heretofore in force contains many provisions subversive of civil rights and incompatible with enlightened Constitutional Government:

And WHEREAS, it has become imperative in order to restore order and tranquillity and the confidence necessary to a further maintenance of the present Government that a new Constitution should be at once promulgated:

NOW THEREFORE, I, Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, in my capacity as Sovereign of this Kingdom, and as the representative of the people hereunto by them duly authorized and empowered, do annul and abrogate the Constitution promulgated by Kamehameha the Fifth, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1864, and do proclaim and promulgate this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

ARTICLE 2. All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness, or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3. All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press.

ARTICLE 4. All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the King or Legislature for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the King, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

ARTICLE 6. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a Court having jurisdiction of the case.

ARTICLE 7. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a Police or District Justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt), unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense, and he shall have the

right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be fully heard in his own defence. In all cases in which the right of trial by Jury has been heretofore used, it shall be held inviolable forever, except in actions of debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than Fifty Dollars.

ARTICLE 8. No person shall be required to answer again for an offense, of which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted.

ARTICLE 9. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

ARTICLE 10. No person shall sit as a judge or juror, in any case in which his relative, by affinity, or by consanguinity within the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror, may have, either directly or through such relative, any pecuniary interest.

ARTICLE 11. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Kingdom. Whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian Territory, he shall be free.

ARTICLE 12. Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue, except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 13. The Government is conducted for the common good, and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men.

ARTICLE 14. Each member of society has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to law; and, therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportional share to the expense of this protection, and to give his personal services, or an equivalent when necessary. Private property may be taken for public use, but only upon due process of law and just compensation.

ARTICLE 15. No subsidy, duty, or tax, of any description, shall be established or levied without the consent of the Legislature; nor shall any money be drawn from the Public Treasury without such consent, except when between the sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the Cabinet, and of a majority of the whole Privy Council; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislature.

ARTICLE 16. No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted.

ARTICLE 17. The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land; and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 18. Every Elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days; during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 19. No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty, on the day of election, as to prevent his voting; except in time of war, or public danger.

ARTICLE 20. The Supreme Power of the Kingdom in its exercise, is divided into the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; these shall always be preserved distinct, and no Executive or Judicial officer, or any contractor, or employee of the Government, or any person in the receipt of salary or emolument from the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, or to hold the position of an elective member of the same. And no member of the Legislature shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Government, except that of a member of the Cabinet.

ARTICLE 21. The Government of this Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, under His Majesty Kalakaua, His Heirs and Successors.

ARTICLE 22. The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty Kalakaua, and to the Heirs of His body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful Descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Liliuokalani, and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, and their lawful descendants in a direct line. The Succession shall be to the senior male child, and to the heirs of his body; failing a male child, the succession shall be to the senior female child, and to the heirs of her body. In case there is no heir as above provided, the successor shall be the person whom the Sovereign shall appoint with the consent of the Nobles, and publicly proclaim during the Sovereign's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, and the Throne should become vacant, then the Cabinet, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of the Legislature, who shall elect by ballot some native Alii of the Kingdom as Successor to the Throne; and the Successor so elected shall become a new *Stirps* for a Royal Family; and the Succession from the Sovereign thus elected, shall be regulated by the same law as the present Royal Family of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 23. It shall not be lawful for any member of the

Royal Family of Hawaii who may by Law succeed to the Throne, to contract Marriage without the consent of the Reigning Sovereign. Every Marriage so contracted shall be void, and the person so contracting a Marriage, may, by the proclamation of the Reigning Sovereign, be declared to have forfeited His or Her right to the Throne, and after such Proclamation, the Right of Succession shall vest in the next Heir as though such offender were dead.

ARTICLE 24. His Majesty Kalakaua, will, and his Successors shall take the following oath: I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith.

ARTICLE 25. No person shall ever sit upon the Throne, who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane, or an idiot.

ARTICLE 26. The King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other Military Forces of the Kingdom, by sea and land. But he shall never proclaim war without the consent of the Legislature; and no military or naval force shall be organized except by the authority of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 27. The King, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and with the consent of the Cabinet, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except in case of impeachment.

ARTICLE 28. The King convenes the Legislature at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become insecure from an enemy or any dangerous disorder, and prorogues the same; and in any great emergency he may, with the advice of the Privy Council, convene the Legislature in extraordinary session.

ARTICLE 29. The King has the power to make Treaties. Treaties involving changes in the Tariff or in any law of the Kingdom, shall be referred for approval to the Legislature. The King appoints Public Ministers, who shall be commissioned, accredited, and instructed agreeably to the usage and law of Nations.

ARTICLE 30. It is the King's Prerogative to receive and acknowledge Public Ministers; to inform the Legislature by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom; and to recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE 31. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. His Ministers are responsible. To the King and the Cabinet belongs the *Executive power*. All laws that have passed the Legislature, shall require His Majesty's signature in order to their validity, except as provided in Article 48.

ARTICLE 32. Whenever, upon the decease of the Reigning Sovereign, the Heir shall be less than eighteen years of age, the

Royal Power shall be exercised by a Regent or Council of Regency, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 33. It shall be lawful for the King at any time when he may be about to absent himself from the Kingdom, to appoint a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in His name; and likewise the King may, by His last Will and Testament, appoint a Regent or Council of Regency to administer the Government during the minority of any Heir to the Throne; and should a Sovereign decease, leaving a minor Heir, and having made no last Will and Testament, the Cabinet at the time of such decease shall be a Council of Regency, until the Legislature, which shall be called immediately, be assembled, and the Legislature immediately that it is assembled shall proceed to choose by ballot, a Regent or Council of Regency, who shall administer the Government in the name of the King, and exercise all the powers which are constitutionally vested in the King, until such Heir shall have attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the legal majority of such Sovereign.

ARTICLE 34. The King is Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all the people.

ARTICLE 35. All Titles of Honor, Orders, and other distinctions, emanate from the King.

ARTICLE 36. The King coins money and regulates the currency, by law.

ARTICLE 37. The King, in case of invasion or rebellion, can place the whole Kingdom, or any part of it, under martial law.

ARTICLE 38. The National Ensign shall not be changed, except by Act of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 39. The King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 40. There shall continue to be a Council of State, for advising the King in all matters for the good of the State, wherein He may require its advice, which Council shall be called the King's Privy Council of State, and the members thereof shall be appointed by the King, to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure, and which Council shall have and exercise only such powers as are given to it by the Constitution.

ARTICLE 41. The Cabinet shall consist of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, and the Attorney General, and they shall be His Majesty's special advisers in the executive affairs of the Kingdom; and they shall be *ex officio* members of His Majesty's Privy Council of State. They shall be appointed and commissioned by the King and shall be removed by him, only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of

the Legislature (25),* or upon conviction of felony, and shall be subject to impeachment. No act of the King shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a member of the Cabinet, who by that signature makes himself responsible.

ARTICLE 42. Each member of the Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall be accountable for the conduct of his deputies and clerks. The Cabinet hold seats *ex officio*, in the Legislature, with the right to vote, except on a question of want of confidence in them.

ARTICLE 43. The Minister of Finance shall present to the Legislature in the name of the Government, on the first day of each Biennial Session, the Financial Budget, in the Hawaiian and English languages.

ARTICLE 44. The Legislative power of the Kingdom is vested in the King and the Legislature, which shall consist of the Nobles and Representatives sitting together.

ARTICLE 45. The Legislative Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and shall assemble, biennially, in the month of May. The first regular session shall be held in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundrad and Eighty-eight.

ARTICLE 46. Every member of the Legislature shall take the following oath: I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 47. The Legislature has full power and authority to amend the Constitution as hereinafter provided; and from time to time to make all manner of wholesome laws, not repugnant to the Constitution.

ARTICLE 48. Every Bill which shall have passed the Legislature, shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the King. If he approve he shall sign it and it shall thereby become a law, but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the Legislature, which shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration it shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the elective members of the Legislature it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the journal of the Legislature. If any Bill shall not be returned by the King within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE 49. The Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, except as may hereafter be pro-

* See decision of Supreme Court, Sept., 1892.

vided by law, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the Legislature may provide.

ARTICLE 50. The Legislature shall choose its own officers and determine the Rules of its own proceedings.

ARTICLE 51. The Legislature shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Legislature by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members for any thing said or done in the Legislature; or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness, or other person ordered to attend the Legislature, on his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 52. The Legislature may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

ARTICLE 53. The Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 54. The members of the Legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Sessions of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; provided such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over twenty days; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech or debate made in the Legislature, in any Court or place whatsoever.

ARTICLE 55. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be determined by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the biennial term in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed increasing the compensation of Representatives beyond the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each for each biennial term.

ARTICLE 56. A Noble shall be a subject of the Kingdom, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years and resided in the Kingdom three years, and shall be the owner of taxable property in this Kingdom of the value of three thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or in receipt of an income of not less than six hundred dollars per annum.

ARTICLE 57. The Nobles shall be a Court, with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the Representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom, against

any officers of the Kingdom, for misconduct or maladministration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment the Nobles shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Government; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to the laws of the land.

ARTICLE 58. Twenty-four Nobles shall be elected as follows: Six from the Island of Hawaii; six from the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai; nine from the Island of Oahu; and three from the Islands of Kauai and Niihau. At the first election held under this Constitution, the Nobles shall be elected to serve until the general election to the Legislature for the year of our Lord 1890, at which election, and thereafter, the Nobles shall be elected at the same time and places as the Representatives. At the election for the year of our Lord 1890, one-third of the Nobles from each of the divisions aforesaid, shall be elected for two years, and one-third for four years, and one-third for six years, and the electors shall ballot for them for such terms, respectively; and at all subsequent general elections they shall be elected for six years. The Nobles shall serve without pay.

ARTICLE 59. Every male resident of the Hawaiian Islands, of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have paid his taxes, and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters for Nobles for his District, shall be an elector of Nobles, and shall be entitled to vote at any election of Nobles, provided:

First: That he shall have resided in the country not less than three years, and in the district in which he offers to vote, not less than three months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote;

Second: That he shall own and be possessed, in his own right, of taxable property in this country of the value of not less than three thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or shall have actually received an income of not less than six hundred dollars during the year next preceding his registration for such election;

Third: That he shall be able to read and comprehend an ordinary newspaper printed in either the Hawaiian, English or some European language;

Fourth: That he shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws, such oath to be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, or by any Inspector of Elections;

Provided, however, that the requirements of a three years' residence and of ability to read and comprehend an ordinary newspaper, printed either in the Hawaiian, English or some European language, shall not apply to persons residing in the Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, if they shall register and vote at the first election which shall be held under this Constitution.

ARTICLE 60. There shall be twenty-four Representatives of the People elected biennially, except those first elected under this Constitution, who shall serve until the general election for the year of our Lord, 1890. The representation shall be based upon the principles of equality and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population to be ascertained from time to time by the official census. But until such apportionment by the Legislature, the apportionment now established by law shall remain in force, with the following exceptions, namely: there shall be but two Representatives for the Districts of Hilo and Puna on the Island of Hawaii, but one for the Districts of Lahaina and Kaanapali on the Island of Maui, and but one for the Districts of Koolauloa and Waialua on the Island of Oahu.

ARTICLE 61. No person shall be eligible as a Representative of the people, unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-one years; who shall know how to read and write either the Hawaiian, English or some European language; who shall understand accounts; who shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding his election; and who shall own real estate within the Kingdom of a clear value, over and above all encumbrances, of at least five hundred dollars; or who shall have an annual income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars, derived from any property or some lawful employment.

ARTICLE 62. Every male resident of the Kingdom, of Hawaiian, American, or European birth or descent, who shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws in the manner provided for electors of Nobles; who shall have paid his taxes; who shall have attained the age of twenty years; and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall know how to read and write either the Hawaiian, English or some European language (if born since the year 1840), and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his district as may be provided by law; shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that district; provided, however, that the requirements of being domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election, and of knowing how to read

and write, either the Hawaiian, English, or some European language, shall not apply to persons residing in this Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, if they shall register and vote at the first election which shall be held under this Constitution.

ARTICLE 63. No person shall sit as a Noble or Representative in the Legislature unless elected under, and in conformity with, the provisions of this Constitution. The property or income qualification of Representatives, of Nobles, and of Electors of Nobles, may be increased by law; and a property or income qualification of Electors of Representatives, may be created and altered by law.

ARTICLE 64. The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

ARTICLE 65. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and not less than two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Provided, however, that any Judge of the Supreme Court or any other Court of Record may be removed from office, on a resolution passed by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the Legislature shall act thereon. He shall be heard before the Legislature.

ARTICLE 66. The Judicial Power shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several inferior Courts of the Kingdom, in such manner as the Legislature may, from time to time, prescribe, and the tenure of office in the inferior Courts of the Kingdom shall be such as may be defined by the law creating them.

ARTICLE 67. The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of this Kingdom, and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting Public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 68. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be *ex officio* President of the Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and shall exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him; his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court on appeal. Should the Chief Justice ever be impeached, some per-

son specially commissioned by the King shall be President of the Court of Impeachment during such trial.

ARTICLE 69. The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

ARTICLE 70. The King, His Cabinet, and the Legislature shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ARTICLE 71. The King appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record. Their salaries are fixed by law.

ARTICLE 72. No Judge or Magistrate shall sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

ARTICLE 73. The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting, to vote, or to hold office under any department of the Government, or to sit in the Legislature, namely: Any person who is insane or an idiot, or any person who shall have been convicted of any of the following named offenses, viz: Arson, Barratry, Bribery, Burglary, Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Felonious Branding of Cattle, Forgery, Gross Cheat, Incest, Kidnapping, Larceny, Malicious Burning, Manslaughter in the First Degree, Murder, Perjury, Rape, Robbery, Sodomy, Treason, Subornation of Perjury, and Malfeasance in Office, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King and restored to his Civil Rights, and by the express terms of his pardon declared to be eligible to offices of Trust, Honor and Profit.

ARTICLE 74. No officer of this Government shall hold any office, or receive any salary from any other Government or Power whatever.

ARTICLE 75. The Legislature votes the Appropriations biennially, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure for the two preceding years, and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE 76. The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and Laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the King, and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom."

ARTICLE 77. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title.

ARTICLE 78. Wherever by this Constitution any Act is to be done or performed by the King or the Sovereign, it shall, unless otherwise expressed, mean that such Act shall be done and performed by the Sovereign by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet.

ARTICLE 79. All laws now in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws heretofore enacted or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 80. The Cabinet shall have power to make and publish all necessary rules and regulations for the holding of any election or elections under this Constitution, prior to the passage by the Legislature of appropriate laws for such purpose, and to provide for administering to officials, subjects and residents the oath to support this Constitution. The first election hereunder shall be held within ninety days after the promulgation of this Constitution, and the Legislature then elected may be convened at Honolulu upon the call of the Cabinet Council, in extraordinary session at such time as the Cabinet Council may deem necessary, thirty days notice thereof being previously given.

ARTICLE 81. This Constitution shall be in force from the 7th day of July, A. D. 1887, but that there may be no failure of justice, or inconvenience to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the power to them granted. Such officers shall take an oath to support this Constitution, within sixty days after the promulgation thereof.

ARTICLE 82. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on its journal, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the next election of Representatives and Nobles; and if in the next Legislature such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislature, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom.

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:

W. L. GREEN, Minister of Finance.

HONOLULU, }
OAHU. } ss.

I, KALAKAUA, King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the presence of Almighty God, do solemnly swear to maintain this Constitution whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity therewith.

KALAKAUA REX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of July, A. D. 1887.

A. F. JUDD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor
of the Kingdom.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1887.

Nobles and Representatives:

You have been called together in Extraordinary Session at the earliest practicable moment after your election under the New Constitution, in order that you may revise and amend certain Acts which have been found to be inoperative, unconstitutional or conflicting in their terms. Amongst these are the Opium Bill and the Act to organize the Military Forces of the Kingdom; also the law relating to Notaries Public and that relating to Corporations.

Another reason is that you may consider the advisability of changing the method of administration of certain departments of the Public Service, which do not secure to the country the efficiency which is desirable.

The circumstances connected with the negotiation of the Loan in London, which seems not to have been effected strictly in accordance with the Loan Act of 1886, will probably also necessitate some amendments thereto. A somewhat different distribution of the amounts appropriated for the objects named in that Act may also be necessary, some of them being insufficient, whilst others are larger than required.

I also commend to your consideration the revision of the law regulating the Police Department in such manner as to insure more efficient results and a more responsible administration.

My Ministers will also propose to you some amendments to the Appropriation Bill of 1886, which seem to have been drawn up without due regard to the probable revenue, and you will see the necessity of curtailing salaries and other expenditures wherever practicable, as well as of abolishing all unnecessary offices, in order that the proper relation between the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury may be preserved.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States of America has been definitely extended for seven years upon the same terms as those in the original Treaty, with the addition of a clause granting to national vessels of the United States the exclusive privilege of entering Pearl River Harbor and establishing there a coaling and repair station. This has been done after mature deliberation, and the interchange between My Government and that of the United States of an interpretation of the said clause whereby it is agreed and understood that it does not cede any territory, or part with, or impair any right of sovereignty, or jurisdiction, on the part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and that such exclusive privilege is co-terminous with the treaty.

I regard this as one of the most important events of My reign, and I sincerely believe that it will reestablish the commercial progress and prosperity which began with the Reciprocity Treaty.

Nobles and Representatives, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

SPECIAL SESSION OF 1887.

Began November 3, 1887.

Ended May 28, 1888.

Sat 39 Days.

S. G. WILDER, President to December 27.
 W. R. CASTLE, President from December 27.
 J. KAUHANE, Vice-President.

NOBLES.

REPRESENTATIVES.

HAWAII.

HITCHCOCK, D. H.
 LUHIAU, S. C.
 NOTLEY, CHARLES.
 TOWNSEND, H. S.
 WALL, CHARLES P.
 WIGHT, JAMES.

DEACON, H.
 KAMAI, D.
 KAMAHOHA, G. P.
 KAUHANE, J.
 KINNEY, W. A.
 MAGUIRE, J.
 PARIS, J. D.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

BAILEY, E. H.
 BALDWIN, H. P.
 CAMPBELL, JAMES.
 MAKEE, P. N.
 RICHARDSON, JOHN.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.

DANIELS, W. H.
 HELEKUNIHI, E.
 HORNER, C. F.
 KAWAINUI, J. U.
 NAKALEKA, J.
 NAWAHINE, O.
 PAEHAOLE, A. P.

OAHU.

CASTLE, W. R.
 DOWSETT, J. I.
 FOSTER, W. E.
 JAEGER, A.
 ROBINSON, M. P.
 SMITH, W. O.
 WATERHOUSE, H.
 WILDER, S. G.
 YOUNG, ALEXANDER.

BROWN, CECIL.
 BROWN, FRANK.
 DOWSETT, J. I., Jr.
 HUSTACE, F.
 KALAUOKA, A. P.
 KAUHI, A.
 NAONE, D. L.

KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

BERTLEMANN, C.
 DOLE, G. H.
 WILCOX, G. N.

GAY, FRANCIS.
 RICE, W. H.
 WILCOX, A. S.

MINISTERS.

ASHFORD, C. W.
 BROWN, GODFREY.

AUSTIN, JONATHAN.
 GREEN, W. L.

THURSTON, L. A.

J. A. MAGOON, *Secretary*.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1887.

Nobles and Representatives:

Having closed your work of the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature of 1887, let me congratulate you upon the final termination of your labors.

The economical measures and changes which you have carried into effect at this session have thus far produced and will no doubt continue to be productive of good results.

I hereby declare the Extraordinary session of the Legislature convened November 3rd, 1887, prorogued.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MAY 29TH, 1888.

Nobles and Representatives:

You meet today in regular session in accordance with the Constitution to enact laws for the welfare of the Kingdom.

My relations with Foreign Powers continue of the most friendly nature.

My Ministers will propose certain Legislation concerning the Patent Laws; the inauguration of a Parcels Post, domestic and foreign; to limit the time within which Chinese return passports may be used; to carry out more effectually the laws relating to homesteads, and also those relating to the Postal Savings Bank, to provide for the utilization of the surplus deposits of the Savings Bank. and of the unissued portion of the loan authorized by the Legislature of 1886, in carrying out certain public improvements, and concerning other matters which will promote the national welfare.

I would recommend to your consideration, in connection with the Appropriation Bill, a policy of liberal expenditure for internal improvements and the development of the industries of the Kingdom.

The reports from the different Departments of the Government, will inform you respecting the condition of the Kingdom, and of the revenue and expenditures during the last biennial period, and they will also present detailed estimates of the probable receipts and the proposed expenditures during the present period.

I express My confidence that you will be careful to see that the Appropriation Bill which you may pass shall limit the expenditure for the ordinary purposes of government to the amount of probable receipts from regular revenues.

Nobles and Representatives, praying that the Almighty God may assist you in your deliberations, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

SESSION OF 1888.

Began May 29.

Ended September 11.

Sat 88 Days.

S. G. WILDER, President to June 21.
 W. R. CASTLE, President from June 21.
 J. KAUHANE, Vice-President.

NOBLES.

REPRESENTATIVES.

HAWAII.

HITCHCOCK, D. H.
 LUHIAU, S. C.
 NOTLEY, CHARLES.
 TOWNSEND, H. S.
 WALL, CHARLES P.
 WIGHT, JAMES.

DEACON, H.
 KAMAI, D.
 KAMAUOHA, G. P.
 KAUHANE, J.
 KINNEY, W. A.
 MAGUIRE, J.
 PARIS, J. D.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

BAILEY, E. H.
 BALDWIN, H. P.
 CAMPBELL, JAMES.
 MAKEE, P. N.
 RICHARDSON, JOHN.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.*

DANIELS, W. H.
 HELEKUNIHI, E.
 HORNER, C. F.
 KAWAINUI, J. U.
 NAKALEKA, J.
 NAWAHINE, O.
 PAEHAOLE, A. P.

OAHU.

CASTLE, W. R.
 DOWSETT, J. I.
 FOSTER, W. E.
 JAEGER, A.
 ROBINSON, M. P.
 SMITH, W. O.
 WATERHOUSE, H.
 WILDER, S. G.*¹
 WILDER, W. C.*²
 YOUNG, ALEXANDER.

BROWN, CECIL.
 BROWN, FRANK.
 DOWSETT, J. I., Jr.
 HUSTACE, FRANK.
 KALAUKOA, A. P.
 KAUAI, A.
 NAONE, D. L.

KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

BERTELMANN, C.
 DOLE, G. H.
 WHILCOX, G. N.

GAY, FRANCIS.
 RICE, W. H.
 WHILCOX, A. S.

MINISTERS.

ASHFORD, C. W.
 GREEN, W. L.

AUSTIN, J.
 THURSTON, L. A.

J. A. MAGOON, *Clerk.*

* Resigned September 11.

*¹ Died July 21.

*² From August 27, vice S. G. Wilder, deceased.

NOTE:—No speech was made by the King proroguing this session.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MAY 21ST, 1890.

Nobles and Representatives:

The meeting of the Legislature today affords me the opportunity to congratulate the Nation upon the measure of prosperity enjoyed by it during the period which has elapsed since the commencement of the last Session.

The friendly relations between this Kingdom and Foreign Nations continue to promote the happiness and security of Our subjects, and of all sojourners within Our borders.

During the biennial period just closed, the country has enjoyed a great degree of prosperity. Industry and enterprise have been well rewarded, and as will appear from the Reports of the several Departments of the Government, great progress has been made in the development of our material interests.

It is a source of gratification that our credit is good, and that our financial affairs have been placed upon a sound basis.

I sincerely trust that the laws which you shall enact for the welfare of the Kingdom will foster and encourage the extension of public improvements in the full confidence that they will return to us rich rewards, and I recommend for your consideration, liberal expenditures for the development of the industries of the Kingdom, especially in the encouragement of railroads and other facilities for the transportation of merchandise and of passengers.

The Authorities charged with guarding the health of the people have been vigilant, and have succeeded in a great measure in the suppression of our chief malady.

The subject of education, so closely connected with the foundation of good government, has received the earnest consideration of those appointed to forward its interest, and our progress in this important branch of human welfare has received the commendations of all nations, as expressed at the Paris Exposition, where our educational exhibits were rewarded with the highest order of prizes.

In view of the probable completion of an Inter-Oceanic ship canal in the near future, and of the promised extension of lines of steam communication, it is of the highest importance that our harbors should be prepared to furnish accommodation to the great increase of commerce which will surely follow.

Let us also hope that arrangements may be made during the present period, whereby an electric cable under the Pacific shall place us in instantaneous communication with the thoughts and feelings of the whole human race, and add largely to our commercial advantages.

We shall deem it wise with your concurrence to pledge the credit of the Hawaiian Kingdom for such purposes, and it cannot be doubted that the material welfare of the nation will be thereby greatly enhanced.

Nobles and Representatives, invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

SESSION OF 1890.

Began May 21.

Ended November 14.

Sat 129 Days.

J. S. WALKER, *President.*J. KAUHANE, *Vice-President.*

NOBLES.

BURCHARDT, E. A.
HIND, R. R.
HORNER, J. M.
KAUHANE, J.
MARSDEN, J.
PARKER, SAMUEL.

HAWAII.

REPRESENTATIVES.

APIKI, O. K.
BAKER, J. T.
HORNER, A.
KAHOOKANO, J. K.
NAWAHL, J.
RICKARD, W. H.
WAIPUILANI, J. H.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

ANDERSON, JAMES.
BALDWIN, H. P.
CORNWELL, W. H.
HORNER, W. Y.
VON TEMPSKY, L.
WALBRIDGE, R. D.

COCKETT, P.*
HALSTEAD, W. H.
KALUA, J. W.*¹
KAMAI, P.
KANEALII, L. W. P.
PAEHAOLE, A. P.
WHITE, WILLIAM.

OAHU.

BERGER, C. O.*²
CRABBE, H. G.
CUMMINS, J. A.*³
MACFARLANE, E. C.
McCARTHY, C. J.
MULLER, E.
PHILLIPS, JOHN.
PUA, D. W.
WALKER, J. S.
WIDEMANN, H. A.

BROWN, CECIL.
BUSH, J. E.
CUMMINGS, W. H.
KAUHI, A.
LUCAS, T. R.
MARQUES, A.
ROSA, A.
WILCOX, R. W.

KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

ISENBERG, PAUL.
KANOA, P. P.
WILCOX, G. N.

KNUDSEN, V.
RICE, W. H.
WILCOX, A. S.

MINISTERS.

ASHFORD, C. W.
BROWN, GODFREY
DAMON, S. M.
SPENCER, C. N.

AUSTIN, J.
CUMMINS, J. A.
PETERSON, A. P.
THURSTON, L. A.

* Seated October 13, vice Kalua, resigned.

*¹ Resigned September 9.

*² From July 14, vice Cummins, resigned.

*³ Resigned June 17 to accept appointment of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1890.

Nobles and Representatives:

Your arduous and protracted labors during the Session of 1890 having come to a close, I sincerely congratulate you that you can return to your homes with the satisfaction that you have zealously endeavored to discharge the important and onerous duties imposed upon you by the Electors of the Kingdom, to the best of your abilities.

The very liberal appropriations made, which are somewhat in excess of the estimated revenues of the country, will necessitate on the part of my Ministers a careful and economical administration of the funds at their disposal in order that an equitable distribution may be made of the same in the various Districts of the Kingdom.

I desire to express My high appreciation of all those, who at considerable sacrifice of time and personal interests, have devoted their services to Legislative Duties. The experience gained by them in the Legislature will enable them to explain more clearly to their constituents the unremitted interest I and My Ministers take in the welfare and progress, moral and commercial, of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Nobles and Representatives, I pray the Almighty that He may continue His blessings to flow upon you and Our beloved country.

I now declare this Legislature prorogued.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MAY 28TH, 1892.

Nobles and Representatives:

Since the Legislature of this Kingdom last assembled, death has taken from us your lamented King and My beloved brother. His reign of nearly seventeen years marked an extraordinary epoch in our country's history, an era of unparalleled commercial advancement, of educational enlightenment and political progress.

His late Majesty's memory will be held sacred by his friends, and his successful labors in the interests of his people properly estimated and respected by all.

The decree of Providence and the Constitution of the Kingdom having called Me to occupy the Throne of Hawaii, it is my earnest prayer that Divine assistance may be vouchsafed to enable Me to discharge the duties of the exalted position to the advantage of My people and the permanent benefit of Hawaii.

With the consent of the Nobles of the Kingdom I have appointed Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kaiulani Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuiahilapalapa as My successor.

Fully recognizing that by the Constitution and laws of the Kingdom My station is that of a Constitutional Monarch, accepting the will of My people as pronounced by them through their representatives in the Legislature and My Constitutional Advisers the Ministers of the Crown, I shall firmly endeavor to preserve the autonomy and absolute independence of this Kingdom, and to assist in perpetuating the rights and privileges of all who are subject to our laws and in promoting their welfare and happiness.

I am gratified to state that My relations with Foreign Powers are of the most cordial and friendly nature.

The treaty of commercial reciprocity between this Kingdom and the United States which has hitherto proved so beneficial to both countries in building up and maintaining a larger commerce and exchange of productions has been seriously affected by tariff legislation made by the Congress of the United States, the effect of which on our principal industry is being severely felt. I trust that such legislation as may tend to relieve the consequent depression will receive your early and careful attention.

I recommend the appointment of a Special Commission to ascertain the most practical manner of developing and expanding the several industrial and agricultural resources of the Kingdom; and more especially with a view to enable small land holders to add to the wealth and progress of the Kingdom by raising such products as the soil and climate of the country foster.

The probability of a decrease in the revenues of the Kingdom requires economy and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public funds; but I earnestly hope that every effort will be made to carry out all necessary internal improvements throughout the Kingdom.

I note with pleasure that surveys are being made between the western coast of the United States of America and these Islands for the purpose of laying a submarine cable. I sincerely hope that every effort to connect Hawaii by an electric cable with the outside world will continue to receive your assistance.

I commend to your earnest attention the invitation received by My Government from the President of the United States of America to participate in the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by sending an exhibit to the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at the City of Chicago in 1893.

My Ministers will submit for your consideration the Reports of their several Departments and the laws necessary for the welfare of the Kingdom and the promotion of the objects I have referred to.

Nobles and Representatives, invoking the blessing of Divine Providence upon your deliberations, I now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

LEGISLATURE OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

SESSION OF 1892.

Began May 28, 1892.

Ended January 14, 1893.

Sat 171 Days.

J. S. WALKER, *President*.J. KAUHANE, *Vice-President*.

NOBLES.

REPRESENTATIVES.

HAWAII.

HIND, R. R.
 HORNER, J. M.
 KAUHANE, J.
 HOAPILI, J. G.
 MARSDEN, J.
 YOUNG, ALEXANDER.

HORNER, A.
 KAMAUOHA, G. P.
 KAPAHU, J. N.
 KAUNAMANO, J. K.
 KOAHOU, K. M.
 NAWAHI, J.*
 WAIPUILANI, J. H.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

ANDERSON, JAMES.
 BALDWIN, H. P.
 CORNWELL, W. H.*¹
 HORNER, W. Y.
 THURSTON, L. A.
 WALBRIDGE, R. D.

EDMONDS, W.
 IOSEPA, J. K.
 KALUNA, J.
 KANEALII, L. W. P.
 NAHINU, T. S.
 WHITE, WILLIAM.

OAHU.

BERGER, C. O.
 CUMMINS, J. A.
 ENA, JOHN.
 HOPKINS, C. L.*²
 MACFARLANE, E. C.*³
 MAILE, C. B.*⁴
 NEUMANN, PAUL.*⁵
 PETERSON, A. P.
 PUA, D. W.
 WALKER, J. S.
 WILLIAMS, J. S. N.

AKI, S. K.
 ASHFORD, C. W.
 BIPIKANE, J. W.
 BUSH, J. E.
 KAUHI, A.
 PUA, S. K.
 WILCOX, R. W.
 WILDER, W. C.

KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

DRIER, A.
 KANOA, P. P.
 McBRYDE, A.*⁶
 WILCOX, G. N.*⁷

AKINA, J. A.
 SMITH, W. O.
 WILCOX, A. S.

MINISTERS.

BROWN, CECIL.
 COLBURN, J. F.
 CORNWELL, W. H.
 CREIGHTON, CHARLES.
 GULICK, C. T.
 JONES, P. C.
 MACFARLANE, E. C.
 NAWAHI, JOSEPH.

NEUMANN, P.
 PARKER, S.
 ROBINSON, M. P.
 SPENCER, C. N.
 WHITING, W. A.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.
 WILCOX, G. N.

C. J. McCARTHY, *Clerk*.

* Resigned November 1. Appointed Minister Foreign Affairs. Reëlected, seated December 24.

*¹ Resigned November 1. Appointed Minister Finance. Reëlected, seated December 5.

*² From October 7, vice Macfarlane, resigned.

*³ Resigned September 12. Appointed Minister Finance.

*⁴ From October 7, vice Neumann, resigned.

*⁵ Resigned August 29. Appointed Attorney General.

*⁶ From December 19, vice Wilcox, resigned.

*⁷ Resigned November 8. Appointed Minister Interior.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1892.

Nobles and Representatives:

More than seven months have elapsed since I opened this Assembly. During that time many changes of Cabinets have taken place. The unprecedented length of the session has involved much labor, and I congratulate you on at last having completed your arduous duties.

The Legislation which has now been placed on the Statute Books, will I trust conduce to the advancement of the material interests of the Kingdom, and it gives me pleasure to note that attempts to tamper with the currency and interfere with the established usages of Commerce have been happily averted.

My Ministers will use their best efforts to carry out your intentions as expressed in the numerous acts which have become law.

The appropriations which you have made are on a liberal scale, and it is the hope of Myself and My Constitutional advisers that the revenues of the Government will be adequate for the proper carrying out of your intentions as so expressed.

It will be My earnest endeavor to promote such Treaty relations with our Great and Friendly Neighbor, the United States of America, as may restore to Our agricultural interests that measure of prosperity which we formerly enjoyed.

It is also a source of gratification for Me to notice that liberal encouragement has been extended to some of our infant industries, and it is My hope that the results will prove the wisdom of your action.

Nobles and Representatives, I pray the Almighty may continue to pour out upon your and our Country blessings and prosperity as heretofore.

I now declare this Legislature prorogued.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

SANFORD B. DOLE, President.

January 17, 1893—July 4, 1894.

Republic of Hawaii

SANFORD B. DOLE, President.

July 4, 1894—June 14, 1900.

PROCLAMATION

INCIDENT TO THE CHANGE FROM THE MONARCHY TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, JANUARY 17, 1893.

In its earlier history Hawaii possessed a Constitutional Government honestly and economically administered in the public interest.

The Crown called to its assistance as advisers able, honest and conservative men whose integrity was unquestioned even by their political opponents.

The stability of the Government was assured; armed resistance and revolution unthought of, popular rights were respected, and the privileges of the subject from time to time increased and the prerogatives of the Sovereign diminished by the voluntary acts of the successive Kings.

With very few exceptions this state of affairs continued until the expiration of the first few years of the reign of His late Majesty Kalakaua. At this time a change was discernible in the spirit animating the chief executive and in the influences surrounding the Throne. A steadily increasing disposition was manifested on the part of the King, to extend the Royal prerogatives; to favor adventurers and persons of no character or standing in the community; to encroach upon the rights and privileges of the people by steadily increasing corruption of electors, and by means of the power and influence of office holders and other corrupt means to illegitimately influence the elections, resulting in the final absolute control of not only the executive and legislative; but to a certain extent the judicial departments of the government, in the interest of absolutism.

This finally resulted in the revulsion of feeling and popular uprising of 1887, which wrested from the King a large portion of his ill-gotten powers.

The leaders of this movement were not seeking personal aggrandizement, political power or the suppression of the native government. If this had been their object it could easily have been accomplished, for they had the absolute control of the situation.

Their object was to secure responsible government through a representative Cabinet, supported by and responsible to the people's elected representatives. A clause to this effect was inserted in the Constitution and subsequently enacted by law by the Legislature, specifically covering the ground that, in all mat-

ters concernig the State the Sovereign was to act by and with the advice of the Cabinet and only by and with such advice.

The King willingly agreed to such proposition, expressed regret for the past, and volunteered promises for the future.

Almost from the date of such agreement and promises, up to the time of his death, the history of the Government has been a continual struggle between the King on the one hand and the Cabinet and the Legislature on the other, the former constantly endeavoring by every available form of influence and evasion to ignore his promises and agreements and regain his lost powers.

This conflict upon several occasions came to a crisis, followed each time by submission on the part of His Majesty, by renewed expressions of regret and promises to abide by the constitutional and legal restrictions in the future. In each instance such promise was kept until a further opportunity presented itself, when the conflict was renewed in defiance and regardless of all previous pledges.

Upon the accession of Her Majesty Liliuokalani, for a brief period the hope prevailed that a new policy would be adopted. This hope was soon blasted by her immediately entering into conflict with the existing Cabinet, who held office with the approval of a large majority of the Legislature, resulting in the triumph of the Queen and the removal of the Cabinet. The appointment of a new Cabinet subservient to her wishes and their continuance in office until a recent date gave no opportunity for further indication of the policy which would be pursued by Her Majesty until the opening of the Legislature in May of 1892.

The recent history of that session has shown a stubborn determination on the part of Her Majesty to follow the tactics of her late brother, and in all possible ways to secure an extension of the royal prerogatives and an abridgment of popular rights.

During the latter part of the session, the Legislature was replete with corruption; bribery and other illegitimate influences were openly utilized to secure the desired end, resulting in the final complete overthrow of all opposition and the inauguration of a Cabinet arbitrarily selected by Her Majesty in complete defiance of constitutional principles and popular representation.

Notwithstanding such result, the defeated party peacefully submitted to the situation.

Not content with her victory, Her Majesty proceeded on the last day of the session to arbitrarily arrogate to herself the right to promulgate a new Constitution, which proposed among other things to disfranchise over one-fourth of the voters and the owners of nine-tenths of the private property of the Kingdom, to abolish the elected upper House of the Legislature and to substitute in place thereof an appointive one to be appointed by the Sovereign.

The detailed history of this attempt and the succeeding events

in connection therewith is given in the report of the Committee of Public Safety to the citizens of Honolulu, and the Resolution adopted at the Mass Meeting held on the 16th inst., the correctness of which report and the propriety of which resolution are hereby specifically affirmed.

The constitutional evolution indicated has slowly and steadily, though reluctantly, and regretfully, convinced an overwhelming majority of the conservative and responsible members of the community that independent, constitutional, representative and responsible government, able to protect itself from revolutionary uprisings and royal aggression is no longer possible in Hawaii under the existing system of Government.

Five uprisings or conspiracies against the Government have occurred within five years and seven months. It is firmly believed that the culminating revolutionary attempt of last Saturday will, unless radical measures are taken, wreck our already damaged credit abroad and precipitate to final ruin our already overstrained financial condition; and the guarantees of protection to life, liberty and property will steadily decrease and the political situation rapidly grow worse.

In this belief, and also in the firm belief that the action hereby taken is, and will be for the best personal, political and property interests of every citizen of the land;

We, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian Islands, organized and acting for the public safety and the common good, hereby proclaim as follows:

1. The Hawaiian Monarchical system of Government is hereby abrogated.

2. A Provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

3. Such Provisional Government shall consist of an Executive Council of Four Members, who are hereby declared to be

S. B. DOLE,
J. A. KING,
P. C. JONES,
W. O. SMITH,

Who shall administer the Executive Departments of the Government, the first named acting as President and Chairman of such Council and administering the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the others severally administering the Department of Interior, Finance and Attorney-General, respectively, in the order in which they are above enumerated, according to existing Hawaiian Law as far as may be consistent with this Proclamation; and also of an Advisory Council, which shall consist of fourteen members, who are hereby declared to be

S. M. DAMON,
 A. BROWN,
 L. A. THURSTON,
 J. F. MORGAN,
 J. EMMELUTH,
 H. WATERHOUSE,
 J. A. McCANDLESS,
 E. D. TENNEY,
 F. W. McCHESNEY,
 F. WILHELM,
 W. R. CASTLE,
 W. G. ASHLEY,
 W. C. WILDER,
 C. BOLTE.

Such Advisory Council shall also have general legislative authority.

Such Executive and Advisory Councils shall, acting jointly, have power to remove any member of either Council and to fill such or any other vacancy.

4. All officers under the existing Government are hereby requested to continue to exercise their functions and perform the duties of their respective offices, with the exception of the following named persons:

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI,
 CHARLES B. WILSON, Marshal,
 SAMUEL PARKER, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
 W. H. CORNWELL, Minister of Finance,
 JOHN F. COLBURN, Minister of the Interior,
 ARTHUR P. PETERSON, Attorney-General,

who are hereby removed from office.

5. All Hawaiian Laws and Constitutional principles not inconsistent herewith shall continue in force until further order of the Executive and Advisory Councils.

(Signed) HENRY E. COOPER, Chairman,
 ANDREW BROWN,
 THEODORE F. LANSING,
 JOHN EMMELUTH,
 C. BOLTE,
 ED. SUHR,
 HENRY WATERHOUSE,
 W. C. WILDER,
 F. W. McCHESNEY,
 WM. O. SMITH,
 LORRIN A. THURSTON,
 WM. R. CASTLE,
 J. A. McCANDLESS,

Committee of Safety.

HONOLULU, H. I., January 17th, 1893.

The Executive and Advisory Councils were named as the Legislative Power by a Proclamation of the Committee of Safety, issued January 17, 1893, and acted as such until May 22, 1895, on which date the last joint meeting was held. During this period the members of the respective councils were as follows:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SANFORD B. DOLE, January 17, 1893.
 JAMES A. KING, January 17, 1893.
 PETER C. JONES, January 17, 1893. Resigned March 15, 1893.
 WILLIAM O. SMITH, January 17, 1893.
 T. C. PORTER, March 15, 1893. Resigned May 29, 1893.
 SAMUEL M. DAMON, May 29, 1893.
 F. M. HATCH, February 15, 1894.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, January 18, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 WM. GEORGE ASHLEY, January 17, 1893. Resigned January 23, 1893.
 C. BOLTE, January 17, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 ANDREW BROWN, January 17, 1893. Resigned February 27, 1893.
 CECIL BROWN, January 25, 1893. Resigned October 25, 1894.
 CHARLES L. CARTER, January 18, 1893. Resigned January 18, 1893.
 GEORGE P. CASTLE, January 16, 1895-May 22, 1895.
 WM. R. CASTLE, January 17, 1893. Resigned January 18, 1893.
 CHARLES M. COOKE, January 18, 1893. Resigned February 1, 1893.
 HENRY E. COOPER, January 18, 1893. Resigned March 7, 1893.
 SAMUEL C. DAMON, January 17, 1893. Resigned May 29, 1893.
 JOHN EMMELUTH, January 17, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 JOHN ENA, June 29, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 FRANCIS M. HATCH, March 7, 1893. Resigned February 15, 1894.
 FRANK A. HOSMER, January 16, 1895-May 22, 1895.
 JAMES A. KENNEDY, January 16, 1895-May 22, 1895.
 J. A. McCANDLESS, January 17, 1893. Resigned April 14, 1893.
 J. A. McCANDLESS, May 31, 1894. Resigned October 25, 1894.
 F. W. McCHESNEY, January 17, 1893. Resigned June 22, 1893.
 JOS. P. MENDONCA, June 5, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 JAMES F. MORGAN, January 17, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 JOHN NOTT, February 27, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 ED. SUHR, February 4, 1893. Resigned May 31, 1894.
 D. B. SMITH, March 8, 1894-May 22, 1895.
 EDW. D. TENNEY, January 17, 1893-May 22, 1895.
 L. A. THURSTON, January 17, 1893. Resigned January 18, 1893.
 HENRY WATERHOUSE, January 17, 1893. Resigned October 25, 1894.
 WM. C. WILDER, January 17, 1893. Resigned January 18, 1893.
 WM. C. WILDER, April 14, 1893. Resigned October 25, 1894.
 F. J. WILHELM, January 17, 1893. Resigned January 18, 1893.
 C. B. WOOD, January 16, 1895-May 22, 1895.
 ALEXANDER YOUNG, January 18, 1893-May 22, 1895.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

ADOPTED BY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, JULY 3RD, 1894.

RIGHTS OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 1.—RIGHTS OF THE PERSON.

SECTION 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable Rights, among which are Life, Liberty and the Right of acquiring, possessing and portecting Property, and of pursuing and obtaining Happiness.

SECTION 2. The Government is conducted for the common good, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family or class of men.

SECTION 3. The Legislature may provide by law, however, for the supervision, registration, control and identification of all persons, or any class or nationality of persons; and may also by law restrict and limit the term of residence, and the business or employment of all persons or of any class or nationality of persons coming into the Republic.

ARTICLE 2.—RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this privilege shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Republic.

ARTICLE 3.—FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.

All men may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects; and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press; but all persons shall be responsible for the abuse of such right. Provided, however, that the Legislature may enact such laws as may be necessary, to restrain and prevent the publication or public utterance of indecent or seditious language.

ARTICLE 4.—MEETING AND PETITION.

All men shall have the right to assemble in an orderly and peaceable manner, without arms, to consult upon the common good and to petition the President or Legislature for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5.—WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus belongs to all

men, and shall not be suspended, except by the President or by one of the Cabinet Ministers as herein provided, when in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

Provided, however, that no alien unlawfully entering the Republic shall be entitled to this Writ as of right.

ARTICLE 6.—RIGHT OF TRIAL.

SECTION 1. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense except on due and legal conviction thereof by a tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

SECTION 2. Except in case of impeachment or offenses within the jurisdiction of a district magistrate, or in summary proceedings for contempt, no person shall be held to answer for any offense except upon indictment, information or complaint, describing such offense; and he shall in all cases have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him, face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be heard in his own defense.

SECTION 3. Subject to such changes as the Legislature may from time to time make in the number of jurors for the trial of any case, and concerning the number required to agree to a verdict and the manner in which the jury may be selected and drawn, and the composition and qualifications thereof, the right of trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolable except in actions for debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and such offenses less than felonies as may be designated by law. And provided that no capital case shall be tried by a jury of less than twelve men.

The jury may be waived in all civil cases under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, and by defendants in all criminal cases except capital.

ARTICLE 7.—PREVIOUS CONVICTION OR ACQUITTAL.

No person shall be required to answer for any offense identical both in law and fact with an offense of which he has been duly convicted or of which he has been duly acquitted.

ARTICLE 8.—PRIVILEGE OF ACCUSED.

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

ARTICLE 9.—SLAVERY.

Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Republic. Whenever a slave shall enter the Territory of this Republic he shall be free.

ARTICLE 10.—SECURITY FROM SEARCH AND ARREST.

Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and effects; and no warrant shall issue, except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 11.—TAXING AND APPROPRIATING POWER.

SECTION 1. No Subsidy, Duty or Tax, of any description, shall be established or levied without the consent of the Legislature; nor shall any money be drawn from the Public Treasury without such consent, except in the manner directed by this Constitution.

SECTION 2. Each member of society has the right to be protected in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to law; and therefore, he shall be obliged to contribute his proportion or share to the expense of this protection; and to give his personal services, or an equivalent when necessary, as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE 12.—EMINENT DOMAIN.

Private property may be taken for public use, and private rights of way may be obtained across the lands of others for railways, drains, flumes, water-pipes and ditches for agricultural, milling, manufacturing, mining, domestic or sanitary purposes; but only upon due process of law and just compensation.

Public use shall include such purposes as shall be required or designated by treaty stipulations between the Republic of Hawaii and any other nation.

ARTICLE 13.—MILITARY SUBJECT TO LAW.

SECTION 1. The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land.

SECTION 2. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by the Legislature.

THE REPUBLIC.

ARTICLE 14.—FORM AND NAME OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government hereby instituted is a Republic under the terms and conditions of this Constitution.

The name of this Government is, and shall be, the Republic of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 15.—TERRITORY.

The Territory of the Republic of Hawaii shall be that heretofore constituting the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, and the territory ruled over by the Provisional Government of Hawaii, or which may hereafter be added to the Republic.

ARTICLE 16.—ENSIGN.

The Ensign heretofore in use as the Hawaiian National Ensign, shall continue to be the National Ensign of the Republic of Hawaii.

ARTICLE 17.—CITIZENSHIP.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic, are citizens thereof.

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

SECTION 2. Any person not a Hawaiian citizen, who took active part, or otherwise rendered substantial service in the formation of, and has since supported the Provisional Government of Hawaii, who shall within six months from the promulgation of this Constitution procure from the Minister of the Interior a certificate of such service, as herein set forth; and who shall take an oath to support this Constitution and the laws of the Republic so long as he shall remain domiciled in the Republic, shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizenship without thereby prejudicing his native citizenship or allegiance.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of identifying the person entitled to such certificate, the Minister of the Interior shall appoint such number of examiners as he may deem best, to receive applications and take evidence upon such subject.

Such examiners shall certify to the said Minister a description of each person found to be entitled to such certificate, which description shall include the name, age, country of birth, occupation, length of residence in Hawaii and present residence.

SECTION 4. It shall be in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior to reverse the decision of any such examiner and issue a certificate to any person in his opinion entitled thereto; and to refuse to issue a certificate to any person, who, in his opinion, is not entitled thereto.

The decision of the Minister shall be final, and not subject to appeal or review.

SECTION 5. Any person to whom such certificate shall be granted shall be admitted, upon application, to naturalization, without showing any further qualifications.

ARTICLE 18.—NATURALIZATION.

SECTION 1. The Naturalization of Aliens shall be exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The procedure shall be such as may be provided by law.

SECTION 2. An alien may be admitted to citizenship upon the following conditions, viz:

1. He shall have resided in the Hawaiian Islands for not less than two years.

2. He must intend to become a permanent citizen of the Republic.

3. He shall be able understandingly to read, write and speak the English language.

4. He shall be able intelligently to explain, in his own words, in the English language, the general meaning and intent of any article or articles of this Constitution.

5. He shall be a citizen or subject of a country having express treaty stipulations with the Republic of Hawaii concerning naturalization.

6. He shall be of good moral character and not a refugee from justice.

7. He shall be engaged in some lawful business or employment or have some other lawful means of support.

8. He shall be the owner in his own right of property in the Republic of the value of not less than Two Hundred Dollars over and above all encumbrances.

9. He shall have taken the oath prescribed in Article 101 of this Constitution and an oath adjuring allegiance to the Government of his native land or that under which he has heretofore been naturalized, and of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

10. He shall make written application, verified by oath, to a Justice of the Supreme Court, setting forth his possession of and compliance with all of the foregoing qualifications and requirements, and shall prove the same to the satisfaction of such Justice.

ARTICLE 19.—DENIZATION.

SECTION 1. Letters of Denization of the following classes may be granted by the Executive Council:

1. Letters conferring all of the privileges of citizenship, except the right to vote, which may be granted to any person.

2. Special Letters conferring all of the rights of citizenship including the right to vote, which shall be granted only to persons eligible to become naturalized; provided however that the conditions of intention to become a permanent citizen, of an oath abjuring allegiance to the Government of his native land, of an oath of allegiance to the Republic and of application to the Supreme Court shall not be required; and provided further that the condition of being a citizen or subject of a country having treaty relations with this Republic concerning naturalization shall not apply to persons who have resided in the Hawaiian Islands for a period of seven years or more prior to the date of the promulgation of this Constitution, and who may apply for Letters of Denization within five years from such promulgation.

SECTION 2. Every person receiving letters of denization shall take the oath prescribed in Article 101 of this Constitution and shall thereupon be subject to all the duties and obligations of a citizen.

SECTION 3. All letters of Denization heretofore granted are hereby revoked.

ARTICLE 20.—DIVISION OF POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Supreme Power of the Republic is divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. Except as herein provided, these shall be preserved distinct.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

ARTICLE 21.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The Executive Power of the Republic shall be vested in a President and Cabinet.

SECTION 2. The Cabinet shall consist of a Minister of Foreign Affairs; a Minister of the Interior; a Minister of Finance, and an Attorney General.

SECTION 3. The President and Cabinet sitting together shall constitute the Executive Council.

THE PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE 22.—QUALIFICATIONS OF PRESIDENT.

In order to be eligible to the office of President, a person shall:—
Be not less than thirty-five years of age;
Have been born in the Hawaiian Islands or resided therein for not less than fifteen years;
And be a citizen of the Republic.

ARTICLE 23.—FIRST PRESIDENT.

Sanford Ballard Dole is hereby declared to be the President of the Republic of Hawaii, to hold office until and including the 31st day of December, 1900, and thereafter until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE 24.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. On the third Wednesday of September, 1900, and on the third Wednesday of September in every sixth year thereafter, the Legislature shall meet to elect a President for a term of six years to begin with the first day of January of the year following.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of such election the Senate and the House of Representatives shall sit together.

The election shall be by ballot and the person receiving a majority vote of all the elective members to which the Legislature is entitled, which majority shall include a majority of all the Senators, shall be President for the succeeding term, or for the unexpired portion of such term in case no person shall have been elected prior to the first day of such term.

SECTION 3. If the Legislature shall fail to elect a President before the first day of January following the date when the Legislature is required to meet for such election, the President whose term has then expired or the Minister who is acting as President shall continue to be or act as President until his successor is elected and qualified; but such failure to elect shall in no case discharge the Legislature from their duty to immediately proceed with such election.

SECTION 4. No President shall be eligible for reelection for the term immediately following that for which he was elected.

ARTICLE 25.—SALARY OF PRESIDENT.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished

during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Republic.

ARTICLE 26.—POWER OF APPOINTMENT.

SECTION 1. The President, with the approval of the Senate, shall appoint the members of the Cabinet; the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts; the Auditor General and all Diplomatic and Consular Representatives to foreign countries; and until the end of the first session of the Senate, the appointees of the President shall act.

SECTION 2. In case a vacancy in any such office shall occur while the Senate is not in session, the President may fill such vacancy by granting a commission which shall, unless confirmed, expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

SECTION 3. In case of the absence from the seat of Government or temporary disability of any member of the Cabinet, the President may appoint one of the remaining members of the Cabinet to temporarily perform the duties of the member so absent or disabled.

No such ad interim appointment shall, however, be valid for more than sixty days from the date of the appointment.

SECTION 4. The President shall also with the approval of the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Board of Health; Board of Education; Board of Immigration; Board of Prison Inspectors and any other Boards of a Public character which may be created by law; and the District Magistrates.

SECTION 5. The President shall have the appointment and removal of all officers of the Government, whose appointment or removal is not otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE 27.—POWER OF REMOVAL.

The President shall have the power, with the approval of the Cabinet, to remove any of the officers enumerated in the last Article, except the Auditor General, and the District Magistrates, who shall be removable as provided by law; and except the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, who shall be removable only as herein prescribed; and except the members of the Cabinet, who shall be removable only by the President with the consent of the Senate. The President with the approval of three members of the Cabinet may remove any member of the Cabinet.

ARTICLE 28.—CONVENING THE LEGISLATURE.

The President may convene the Legislature or the Senate

alone, in special session, and in case the seat of government shall be insecure from an enemy, riot, or insurrection or any dangerous disorder, direct that any regular or special session shall be held at some other than the regular meeting place.

ARTICLE 29.—RECEIVING FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The President shall receive and acknowledge all Diplomatic Representatives accredited to the Republic by other Governments.

ARTICLE 30.—MESSAGES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The President shall, upon the meeting of the Legislature, and at such other times as he may deem proper, inform such body, by message in writing, as to the condition of the Republic; or concerning other matters of public interest; and recommend the consideration of such measures as to him shall seem best.

ARTICLE 31.—MARTIAL LAW—SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The President, or one of the Cabinet Ministers as herein provided, may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or place the whole or any part of the Republic under martial law.

ARTICLE 32.—TREATIES.

The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, shall have the power to make Treaties with Foreign Governments, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a Treaty of Political or Commercial Union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

ARTICLE 33.—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Military Forces of the Republic.

THE CABINET.

ARTICLE 34.—COUNSELLORS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Cabinet shall be the special counsellors of the President and shall be consulted by him concerning all matters of public

policy, appointments to office, and other matters of importance concerning which action is contemplated.

The President shall not be bound to follow the advice of the Cabinet, except in the instances where, by this Constitution, the approval of the Cabinet is required as a prerequisite for his action.

ARTICLE 35.—REPORTS—RESPONSIBILITY—POWERS OF APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.

SECTION 1. Each member of the Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall, not later than the last Wednesday in February in each year, present to the President a full report of the principal transactions within his department during the year ending December thirty-first last preceding, together with such recommendations as he may think proper.

He shall also at any time, when requested in writing by the President, report to him on any subject within the scope of his authority.

SECTION 2. The members of the Cabinet shall be responsible for the conduct of their respective Departments; and, with the approval of the President, shall have the appointment and removal of the following heads of Bureaus, under their respective Departments, viz:

The Superintendent of Public Works; the Surveyor General; the Registrar of Conveyances; the Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works; the Marshal; the Collector General of Customs; the Tax Assessors in Chief and the Post Master General, and also the heads of any other Bureaus created by law.

SECTION 3. Each head of a Bureau shall be responsible for the conduct of his Bureau, and shall have the appointment and removal of the officers under him, subject to the approval of the Minister in whose Department he is employed.

SECTION 4. The financial responsibility of any officer of the Government, for his own conduct, or that of his subordinates, shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE 36.—ACTING PRESIDENT IN CASE OF DEATH, DISABILITY OR ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. In case of the temporary disability or absence from the Country of the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, while such disability or absence continues, shall act as President; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the country of such Minister, the Minister of the Interior, while such disability or absence of the President continues, shall act as President; or

In case of the disability or absence of both such Ministers, the Minister of Finance, while such disability or absence of the President continues, shall act as President; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the Country of the three Ministers aforesaid, then the Attorney General, while such disability or absence of the President continues, shall act as President.

SECTION 2. In case of the death, resignation, removal or permanent disability of the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall thereupon act as President until a successor to the President is elected in the manner herein designated; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the Country of such Minister, the Minister of the Interior shall act as President for the time aforesaid; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the Country of both such Ministers, the Minister of Finance shall act as President for the time aforesaid; or,

In case of the disability or absence from the Country of the three Ministers aforesaid, the Attorney General shall act as President for the time aforesaid.

SECTION 3. If at any time during the absence of the President or acting President from the seat of Government, an occasion shall arise requiring a declaration of martial law, or suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the powers in and concerning such matters herein granted to the President, may be exercised by one of the Cabinet Ministers, who shall act in order of priority and in the manner named in Section 2 of this Article.

SECTION 4. In case of the death, resignation, removal or permanent disability of the President, before six months prior to the expiration of his term, the Minister who shall thereupon act as President, shall, unless the Legislature is in session, immediately summon a special session of the Legislature to meet within thirty days, to elect a President to fill the unexpired term of the President who has died, resigned, been removed or become permanently disabled.

SECTION 5. In case any Minister shall act as President as herein provided, he shall, while so acting, have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the duties and obligations by this Constitution granted to or prescribed for the President.

ARTICLE 37.—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Cabinet shall be ex-officio members of both Houses of the Legislature, with all the rights, powers and privileges of elected members, except the right to vote.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

ARTICLE 38.—THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative Power of the Republic is vested in a Legislature, and, subject to the limitations herein provided, a Council of State.

The Legislature shall consist of two Houses, styled the Senate and the House of Representatives, which shall organize and sit separately, except as otherwise herein provided.

The two Houses shall be styled "The Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii."

SECTION 2. No person shall sit as a Senator or Representative in the Legislature, unless elected under and in conformity with this Constitution.

ARTICLE 39.—GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. A General Election shall be held on the last Wednesday of September, 1897, and General Elections shall be held on the last Wednesday in September every two years thereafter.

SECTION 2. If from any cause a general election shall not be held at the appointed time the Minister of the Interior shall without unnecessary delay, appoint another time for the holding of such election.

And the election so held upon such appointment shall be deemed to be a general election.

ARTICLE 40.—SUPREME COURT JUDGE OF QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

In case any election to a seat in either House is disputed, and legally contested, the Supreme Court shall be the sole judge of whether or not a legal election for such seat has been held; and, if it shall find that a legal election has been held, it shall be the sole judge of who has been elected.

ARTICLE 41.—BURDEN OF PROOF OF ELIGIBILITY.

In case the eligibility of any person to be a Senator or Representative, or an elector of Senators or Representatives, is questioned by any legal voter, before any court or tribunal having authority to consider such matter, the burden of proof shall rest upon the person whose eligibility is so questioned to establish his eligibility.

The unsupported statement or oath of the person whose eli-

gibility is so questioned shall not be deemed sufficient to shift the burden of proof; but he shall show by other evidence, to the satisfaction of the Court or tribunal, that he is eligible.

ARTICLE 42.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Government except that of President, Cabinet Minister, Justice of the Supreme Court, or member of the Council of State.

ARTICLE 43.—DISQUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Except members of the Council of State, no person holding office in, or under, or by authority of the Government, including Notaries Public and Agents to take Acknowledgments, nor any employee of the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature or to hold the position of an elected member of the same.

ARTICLE 44.—DISQUALIFICATION OF CERTAIN CLASSES.

No idiot or insane person, and no person who shall be expelled from the Legislature for giving or receiving bribes, or being accessory thereto; and no person who in due course of law shall have been convicted of larceny, bribery, gross cheat, or of any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding two years, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in or under or by authority of the Government, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights.

ARTICLE 45.—OATH OF OFFICE.

Every elective member of the Legislature shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii; and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 46.—OFFICERS AND RULES.

The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and keep a journal.

ARTICLE 47.—AYES AND NOES.

The ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one-third of the members present, be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 48.—QUORUM.

SECTION 1. A majority of the number of elective members to which each House is entitled, shall constitute a quorum of such House for the conduct of ordinary business, of which quorum a majority vote shall suffice. But the final passage of a law in each House shall require the vote of a majority of all the members to which such House is entitled.

SECTION 2. A smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present, the chairman shall count the number of members present.

ARTICLE 49.—PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS NOT MEMBERS.

Each House may punish by fine, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, any person not a member of either House, who shall be guilty of disrespect of such House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or,

Who shall publish any false report of its proceedings; or,

Who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such House; or,

Who shall assault, arrest or detain any witness or other person ordered to attend such House, on his way going to or returning therefrom; or,

Who shall rescue any person arrested by order of such House.

But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE 50.—COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

The Members of the Legislature shall receive for their services, in addition to mileage at the rate of ten cents a mile each way, the sum of Four Hundred Dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, payable in three equal installments on and after the first, thirtieth and sixtieth day of the session; and the sum of Two Hundred Dollars for each extra session of the Leg-

islature, except a session for the sole purpose of electing a President, for which members shall receive mileage only.

ARTICLE 51.—PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS.

Each House may punish its own members for disorderly behavior or neglect of duty, by censure, suspension or expulsion.

ARTICLE 52.—EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

No member of the Legislature shall be held to answer for any words uttered in the exercise of his legislative functions in either House, before any other tribunal.

ARTICLE 53.—EXEMPTION FROM ARREST.

The members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the respective Houses; and in going to and returning from the same. Provided that such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over ten days each way.

THE SENATE.

ARTICLE 54.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall be composed of fifteen members. The Senators to be elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold office until the general election held in the year 1899.

ELECTIONS.

SECTION 2. Senators shall be elected at the general election to be held on the last Wednesday of September, 1899, in three classes to hold office for two, four and six years respectively, and thereafter in terms of six years. The details of such election and apportionment of terms shall be provided for by the Legislature.

VACANCIES.

SECTION 3. Vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term at special elections.

ARTICLE 55.—SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of representation in the Senate, until otherwise provided by law, the Republic is divided into the following Senatorial Districts, viz:

First District; the Island of Hawaii.

Second District; the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Third District; the Island of Oahu.

Fourth District; the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

SECTION 2. The electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect Senators as follows:

In the First District, four;

In the Second District, three;

In the Third District, six;

In the Fourth District, two.

ARTICLE 56.—QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

In order to be eligible to election as a Senator, a person shall:

Be a male citizen of the Republic;

Have attained the age of thirty years;

Be able understandingly to speak, read and write the English or the Hawaiian language;

Have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years;

Be the owner, in his own right, of property in the Republic of the value of not less than Three Thousand Dollars over and above all encumbrances; or have been in receipt of a money income of not less than Twelve Hundred Dollars during the year immediately preceding the date of the election, for the proof of which he may be required to produce original accounts of the receipt of such income.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARTICLE 57.—NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of fifteen members, elected, except as herein provided, every second year.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the Representatives elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall extend to the last Wednesday in September, 1897, and the term of those

thereafter elected at general or special elections, shall be until the next general election held thereafter.

VACANCIES.

SECTION 3. Vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term at special elections.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, the Republic is divided into the following Representative Districts, viz:

First District; that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo and Hamakua.

Second District; that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona and Kohala.

Third District; the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Fourth District; that portion of the Island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu point.

Fifth District; that portion of the Island of Oahu lying west and north of the Fourth District.

Sixth District; the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 5. The electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect Representatives as follows:

In the First District, two;

In the Second District, two;

In the Third District, three;

In the Fourth District, three;

In the Fifth District, three;

In the Sixth District, two.

ARTICLE 58.—QUALIFICATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In order to be eligible to be a member of the House of Representatives, a person shall, at the time of election:

Have attained the age of twenty-five years;

Be a male citizen of the Republic;

Be able understandingly to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language;

Have resided in this country not less than three years;

And shall either own property in the Republic worth not less

than One Thousand Dollars over and above all encumbrances, or have received a money income of not less than Six Hundred Dollars during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of election.

LEGISLATION.

ARTICLE 59.

The Legislature has the power to enact wholesome laws not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ARTICLE 60.—SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The first regular session of the Legislature shall be held on the third Wednesday in February, 1896, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

SECTION 2. Neither House shall adjourn, during any session, for more than three days, or sine die, without the consent of the other.

SECTION 3. If either House shall so adjourn without the consent of the other, the other House may proceed to legislate as though it were the sole legislative body, and may exercise the full powers of the Legislature.

SECTION 4. Each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than ninety days, excluding Sundays and holidays.

Provided, however, that the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, may extend such session for not more than thirty days.

SECTION 5. Special sessions of the Legislature shall be held at such times as may be indicated by the President in manner herein provided; or upon the call of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, when requested in writing so to do by two-thirds of the members of the Senate; or at such other times as are herein specially provided.

ARTICLE 61.—ENACTING CLAUSE.

The Enacting Clause of all Laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii."

ARTICLE 62.—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

No bill shall be introduced into either House by any member of such House, unless it shall have first received thereon the written endorsement of three members of such House.

ARTICLE 63.—TITLE OF LAWS.

Each Law shall embrace but one Subject, which shall be expressed in its Title.

The Title of a Law amending or repealing another law shall refer to the section or chapter of the law amended or repealed, and to the subject-matter involved.

ARTICLE 64.—READINGS OF BILLS.

A Bill, in order to become law, shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each House, the final passage of which in each House, shall be by a majority vote of all the elective members to which such House is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon its journal.

ARTICLE 65.—CERTIFICATION OF BILLS FROM ONE HOUSE TO THE OTHER.

Every Bill when passed by the House in which it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have originated, shall immediately be certified by the Chairman and Clerk and sent to the other House for consideration.

ARTICLE 66.—SIGNING BILLS.

Except as herein provided, all Bills passed by the Legislature shall, in order to be valid, be signed by the President.

ARTICLE 67.—VETO OF PRESIDENT.

Every Bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall be certified by the Chairman and Clerk of the House last considering it, and shall thereupon be presented to the President. If he approves it, he shall sign it and it shall become a law. If the President does not approve such bill, he may return it, with his objections, to the Legislature.

He may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes; but shall veto other bills, if at all, only as a whole.

ARTICLE 68.—PROCEDURE UPON RECEIPT OF VETO.

Upon the receipt of a veto message from the President, each House of the Legislature shall enter the same at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider such bill, or part of a bill, and again vote upon it by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon its journal.

If, after such reconsideration, such bill, or part of a bill, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the elective members to which each House is entitled, it shall thereby become law.

ARTICLE 69.—FAILURE TO SIGN OR VETO.

If the President neither signs nor vetoes a bill within ten days after it is delivered to him, it shall become law without his signature, unless the Legislature adjourns sine die prior to the expiration of such ten days.

In computing such period of ten days, Sundays, holidays recognized by the laws of the Republic, and the day upon which the bill is delivered to the President shall be excluded.

ARTICLE 70.—APPROPRIATIONS.

SECTION 1. Appropriations, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be made biennially by the Legislature.

SECTION 2. The Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate, at each regular session of the Legislature, Appropriation Bills for the succeeding biennial period.

SECTION 3. No Appropriation Bill or bill providing for a national loan shall be introduced by any one except a member of the Cabinet.

Provided, however, that any member may introduce a bill amending the permanent appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls herein provided for.

SECTION 4. In case of a failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government, and meeting its legal obligations, the Minister of Finance may, with the advice of the Executive Council, make such payments for and during the new biennial period, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bill shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated.

SECTION 5. The appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls shall be a permanent one, and the items and amounts therein enumerated, and such salaries and pay rolls as may hereafter be incorporated therein, shall continue, until stricken out or amended, to be the basis for payment in future, and shall not be required to be reappropriated from time to time.

SECTION 6. The appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls passed on the 26th day of April, 1894, shall continue in force, and be the permanent appropriation bill for the purposes therein set forth, subject to such amendments and additions thereto, as may from time to time be made by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 71.—RETROSPECTIVE LAWS.

Except as herein provided, no Retrospective Law shall ever be enacted.

ELECTIONS.

ARTICLE 72.—EXEMPTION OF ELECTORS ON ELECTION DAY.

SECTION 1. Every Elector shall be privileged from arrest on election day, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of breach of the peace then committed, or in case of treason or felony.

SECTION 2. No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, as to prevent his voting, except in time of war or public danger, or in case of absence from his place of residence in actual military service, in which case provision may be made by law for taking his vote.

ARTICLE 73.—METHOD OF VOTING FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Each voter for Representatives may cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected from the Representative District in which he is entitled to vote. He may cast them all for one Representative, or may apportion them among the several Representatives in such manner as he sees fit; provided, however, that any fractional division of a vote other than one-half shall be void.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective Representative Districts shall be the Representatives for such District.

ARTICLE 74.—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

In order to be eligible to vote for Representatives, a person shall:

1. Be a male citizen of the Republic; and if naturalized prior to January 17th, 1893, be a native of a country having, or having had, treaty relations with Hawaii; or

Have received special letters of denization entitling him to all the privileges of Hawaiian citizenship; or,

Have received from the Minister of the Interior the Certificate of Service herein provided for;

2. Have resided in the Representative District in which he offers to register, not less than one month immediately preceding the time at which he offers to register;

3. Have attained the age of twenty years;

4. Have taken and subscribed the oath set forth in Article 101 of this Constitution;

5. Prior to each regular election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the Register of Voters for Representatives for his district;

6. Prior to such registration have paid, on or before the first day of January next preceding the date of registration, all taxes due by him to the Government. Provided, however, that for the registration for the first election held under the provisions herein, taxes may be paid at any time prior to the application for registration;

7. Be able understandingly to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language.

In order to comply with this requirement, he shall be able to read and write, with ordinary fluency, any section or sections of this Constitution.

Provided, however, that the requirement that he shall be able understandingly to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language, shall not apply to those persons who shall obtain the certificate of service as provided for in Article 17.

ARTICLE 75.—METHOD OF VOTING FOR SENATORS.

Each voter for Senators may cast one vote only for each Senator to be elected from the Senatorial District in which he is entitled to vote.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective Senatorial Districts shall be the Senators for such District.

ARTICLE 76.—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS FOR SENATORS.

In order to be eligible to vote for Senators, a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this Constitution of voters for Representatives, and, in addition thereto, he shall own and be possessed in his own right, of real property in the Republic of the value of not less than Fifteen Hundred Dollars over and above all encumbrances, and upon which legal taxes shall have been paid on that valuation for the year next preceding the one in which such person offers to register; or personal property of the value of not less than Three Thousand Dollars over and above all encumbrances; or shall have actually received a money income of not less than Six Hundred Dollars during the year next preceding the first day of April next preceding the date of each registration; for the proof of which he may be required to produce original accounts of the receipt of such income.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

ARTICLE 77.

SECTION 1. No person shall vote for the election of Representatives or Senators unless he is qualified as herein required, and unless his name is entered by a Board of Registration upon the Register of Voters as herein provided.

REGISTRATION BOARDS.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of examining applicants for registration as voters and determining their eligibility, there shall be five Boards of Registration, one for that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo and Hamakua; one for that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona and Kohala; one for the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; one for the Island of Oahu; and one for the Islands of Kauai and Niihau. Such boards shall consist of three members each, who shall be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The President, subject to such approval, may fill all vacancies in any of such Boards. Provided, however, that for the first election held under this Constitution, the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, shall have the power to appoint and remove the members of such Boards, and with like approval may fill any vacancies in such Boards which shall occur before the first meeting of the Senate. Appointments made by the President during a vacation of the Senate shall be valid until the succeeding meeting of that body.

Members of any such Boards may be removed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

TIME OF MEETING.

SECTION 3. The Boards of Registration shall meet within thirty days after this Constitution takes effect, for the purpose of registering persons entitled to be registered to vote for Senators and Representatives, and shall continue to meet at such points within their respective districts, for such time as will give all persons entitled to register a reasonable opportunity so to do. Provided, however, that the final sitting of such Boards shall not be less than twenty-one days prior to the first election held under the provisions herein.

SECTION 4. The Boards shall meet within their respective districts at such times between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June in the year 1897, and between such days in each second year thereafter, as many times as may be necessary to enable them to register all persons entitled to register.

REGISTER AT SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 5. At any intermediate special election the Register of Voters used at the last preceding general election shall be used without change.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF APPLICANT.

SECTION 6. No name shall be placed upon the Register of Voters for either Senators or Representatives, except upon the personal appearance of the applicant before the Board of Registration at an advertised public meeting of the Board.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS.

SECTION 7. Each applicant to be placed upon the Register of Voters for either Senators or Representatives shall, upon each application for registration, be examined under oath by the Board of Registration as to each one of the required qualifications.

Provided, however, that after an applicant shall once have passed an examination concerning his ability understandingly to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language, it shall be at the discretion of the Board to examine him further or not, concerning such qualification.

The examination of the applicant, and of all witnesses examined before any Board of Registration, shall be under oath, administered by any of the members of such Board, who are hereby authorized to administer oaths for such purpose.

The examination, number of witnesses, and time or times of examination, shall be under the reasonable control and discretion of the Board.

POWERS OF BOARD.

SECTION 8. Each Board of Registration is hereby given all of the powers and authority, for the summoning and examination of witnesses and the maintenance of order, including the power to punish for contempt, given by law to Circuit Courts.

PERJURY.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall, under oath, knowingly make any false statement before any such Board, or who, knowing that he is not entitled to register or to vote, shall so register or vote, shall be guilty of the offense of Perjury.

SUMMARY COMMITTAL FOR PERJURY.

SECTION 10. The several Boards are hereby given power to summarily commit any person for trial for perjury committed before any such Board, if, in their opinion, there is probable cause to believe that, upon the trial, such person would be convicted of such offense.

CHALLENGING.

SECTION 11. Any lawful voter may challenge the right to register of any person claiming to be eligible to register as a voter; cross-examine the applicant and any witnesses produced by him, and produce and examine witnesses against such eligibility.

SECTION 12. No Board of Registration shall enter the name of any person upon the Register of Voters until satisfied that such person possesses the requisite qualifications.

APPEAL FROM BOARD.

SECTION 13. If any Board shall refuse to register the name of any person applying to be registered, the person refused, and, in case any name has been registered, any legal voter, may, at any time within ten days after the decision of such Board, appeal to the Supreme Court in the manner provided by law for civil appeals to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court, or in such manner as may hereafter be provided by law.

SECTION 14. Upon such appeal being perfected, the Supreme Court shall proceed to hear such cause, either in term time or in vacation, as soon thereafter as reasonably may be; and the determination by such Court of such question shall be final.

NOTICE OF DECISION TO BOARD.

SECTION 15. Immediately upon rendering a decision upon any such appeal, the Supreme Court shall notify the Board of Registration from which such appeal was taken; and if such decision shall reverse the decision of the Board, such Board shall immediately cause the Register to be corrected to conform with such decision.

STATUS OF PERSON REGISTERED PENDING APPEAL.

SECTION 16. In case of an appeal from a decision of any Board admitting the name of any person to registration, the name of such person shall remain upon the Register pending the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the same.

If the person so registered shall vote at any election before a decision of the Court shall have been made and acted upon, such vote shall not invalidate such election, even though the decision of the Court shall be adverse to the registration of such name.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SECTION 17. The time and place of all meetings of the several Boards shall be advertised in the English and Hawaiian languages, in newspapers, or by notices posted in at least three frequented places in the locality where such meetings are to be held.

This section shall not be construed to prohibit the adjournment of any such advertised meeting from day to day to a time certain, announced at the time of adjournment.

TIME OF REGISTERING.

SECTION 18. No name shall be registered or stricken from the Register except in an open meeting of the Board and upon public announcement, except for the following causes, viz:

1. In case the Supreme Court shall render a decision upon appeal, reversing the decision of the Board.

2. In case the Board has decided that a person is entitled to registration and his name has been accidentally omitted from the Register, mis-spelled, or he has therein been misnamed.

COPIES OF REGISTER TO BE SENT TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

SECTION 19. The respective Boards shall, as soon as reasonably may be after the Register of Voters for any voting precinct is completed, prepare four copies thereof and forward them to the Chairman of Inspectors of Election for such precinct; or, in case such officer shall not then have been appointed, to the Deputy Sheriff of the District in which such precinct is located.

The officer receiving such copies shall retain one for use at the election, and immediately post the other copies in three frequented places within the precinct, for the inspection of the public.

INSPECTORS NOT TO CHANGE REGISTERS.

SECTION 20. No name shall be added to or stricken from the Register of Voters, or in any manner changed by the Inspectors of Election, except upon the written order of the Board of Registration for such District.

CORRECTION OF REGISTER.

SECTION 21. If it shall be manifest to any Board, at any time, that the name of a person admitted to registration has been accidentally omitted from the Register or mis-spelled, or that he has been misnamed therein, such Board shall immediately remedy such omission or mistake; and, if a copy of the Register has been sent to the election precinct in which such person is entitled to vote, shall immediately in writing, order the Inspectors of Election for such precinct to correct such copy of the Register.

Such order shall set forth the reasons for the action directed to be taken, and shall be retained and filed by the Inspectors of Election as a part of the records of the election.

The power of revision and correction hereby conferred, shall not be construed to allow the reopening of the question of the qualifications of any person registered by the Board.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION 22. The several Boards shall each keep books of record in which minutes shall be preserved of all their proceedings.

ARTICLE 78.—REPEAL OF ELECTION LAWS.

All election laws in force when this Constitution is promulgated are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 79.—RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR OATHS AND ELECTIONS.

Until otherwise provided by law, the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, shall have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith, for administering oaths and holding elections provided for by this Constitution.

ARTICLE 80.—FIRST ELECTION.

The first election of the Legislature shall be held at such time and places, within four months after the promulgation of this Constitution, as shall be directed by the President, with the approval of the Cabinet.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

ARTICLE 81.—HOW CONSTITUTED.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Council of State of fifteen members, five of whom shall be elected by the Senate, five by the

House of Representatives, and five appointed by the President with the approval of the Cabinet. The members of the Executive Council may sit and take part in the meetings of the Council of State, but shall not vote.

SECTION 2. The Council of State shall be elected and appointed during the first session of the Legislature; and at each regular session held thereafter.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SECTION 3. The term of office of the members thereof shall expire at the end of each regular session of the Legislature held after their election.

VACANCIES.—HOW FILLED.

SECTION 4. Vacancies among the elective members of the Council occurring between sessions of the Legislature may be filled by the Council.

Vacancies among the appointed members of the Council occurring at any time, may be filled by the President with the approval of the Cabinet.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 5. Persons who are eligible to become elective members of the Legislature, or who are such members, and no others, shall be eligible to be elected or appointed as members of the Council.

POWERS OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

SECTION 6. The Council of State may, upon the request of the Executive Council, appropriate public moneys, when, during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity shall arise.

In case of such appropriation, the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of the expenditures made under such authority to the next regular session of the Legislature.

PARDONS.

SECTION 7. The President, by and with the advice of the Cabinet and the Council of State, shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons and to commute sentences, after conviction, for all offenses except in cases of impeachment.

ADVISORY POWERS.

SECTION 8. The Council of State shall also, when called upon by the President, advise him in all matters for the good of the State, wherein he shall require its advice.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 9. The Council of State may be convened at any time by the President. Its members shall serve without pay.

 THE JUDICIAL POWER.

ARTICLE 82.

The Judicial Power of the Republic shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

ARTICLE 83.—SUPREME COURT—IMPEACHMENT—REMOVAL.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices. Provided, however, that in case of the disqualification or absence of any Justice thereof, in any cause pending before the Court, his place for the trial and determination of said cause shall be filled as provided by law.

SECTION 2. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment, and shall receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Provided, however, that any Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of any other Court of Record, upon recommendation of the Executive Council, may be removed from said office, on a resolution passed by two-thirds of all the elective members of the Legislature sitting together.

SECTION 3. The Justice or Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall have notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the Legislature shall act thereon. He shall be heard before the Legislature.

ARTICLE 84.—SUPREME AND INFERIOR COURTS.

The Judicial Power shall be divided among the Supreme Court, the Justices thereof, and the several Inferior Courts of

the Republic in such manner as the Legislature may, from time to time, prescribe; and the tenure of office of the Judges of the Inferior Courts shall be such as may be fixed by the law creating them.

ARTICLE 85.—JURISDICTION.

The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and Laws of the Republic, and Treaties; to all cases affecting Public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 86.—DECISIONS.

The Decisions of the Supreme Court shall be final and conclusive upon all parties, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof or by a majority of those who constitute the Court as provided by law in case a Justice thereof is disqualified or absent.

ARTICLE 87.—OPINIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, when requested by the President or the Cabinet, shall render opinions upon questions of law upon solemn occasions.

ARTICLE 88.—DISQUALIFICATION BY PREVIOUS JUDGMENT.

No Judge or Magistrate shall sit on an appeal or new trial, in any case in which he may have given a previous judgment.

ARTICLE 89.—DISQUALIFICATION BY RELATIONSHIP OR PECUNIARY INTEREST.

No person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case in which his relative by affinity, or by consanguinity within the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly or through such relative, any pecuniary interest.

ARTICLE 90.—IMPEACHMENT.

SECTION 1. The President and all civil officers of the Republic shall be liable to removal from office on impeachment by the House of Representatives upon any of the following grounds, namely:

Any act or negligence involving moral turpitude punishable

by law as an offense and committed while in office, incapacity for the due performance of official duty, maladministration in office, and assessment of office-holders for partisan or political expenses.

SECTION 2. The Senate shall be a Court, with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives.

SECTION 3. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be ex-officio President of the Senate in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself. Should the Chief Justice be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the President shall preside over the Senate during such trial.

SECTION 4. Previous to the trial of any impeachment the Senators shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to law and the evidence.

SECTION 5. The judgment of the Senate, in case of the conviction of the person impeached, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any place of honor, trust or profit under the Republic; but the person so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 91.—CONSTITUTION SUPREME LAW.

This Constitution when promulgated, shall thereupon become the Supreme Law of the Republic, and the Constitution promulgated on the 7th day of July, 1887, and all other Constitutions at any time the Supreme Law in the Hawaiian Islands, and also all Laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby expressly abrogated and are declared to be null and void.

ARTICLE 92.—EXISTING STATUTES AND OFFENSES.

SECTION 1. All statutes and enactments in force in the Hawaiian Islands at the time this Constitution takes effect, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments and contracts then existing and valid, shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted, unless the same are inconsistent with this Constitution, or are herein specifically abrogated, or are otherwise herein provided for.

SECTION 2. Statutes heretofore enacted, which are not inconsistent herewith, which refer to the King, or the Government,

or the Kingdom, or to the Provisional Government, shall be construed to refer to the President, or to the Republic or Government of the Republic of Hawaii, as the case may be.

All acts which, by statute in force at the time when this Constitution takes effect, have heretofore been defined to be offenses against the King, or the Provisional Government, or otherwise, shall be deemed to be offenses against the Republic or Government of Hawaii, unless such statute shall be inconsistent herewith, or shall be repealed or changed by law.

Acts heretofore committed, which were prohibited by statutes existing at the time such acts were committed, shall be punishable under said statutes, the same being construed as above provided.

SECTION 3. All criminal and penal proceedings arising or now depending within the limits of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the name of the Republic of Hawaii; and all causes of action arising to individuals or corporations, and all actions at law and suits in equity now depending in the several courts within the limits of the Hawaiian Islands, not already barred by law, may be commenced or carried on to final judgment and execution in the corresponding courts of the Republic.

The style of all processes shall be "The Republic of Hawaii," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Republic of Hawaii.

Nothing in this Constitution contained shall be the basis or ground for a writ of error or habeas corpus or certiorari or prohibition or quo warranto, nor for an appeal in any pending judicial proceeding, and all process heretofore issued, or which may be issued prior to the day when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the Republic of Hawaii; but such writs or appeals shall lie in respect of all judgments, decrees, orders or other proceedings heretofore made or had or pending in the several courts of the Hawaiian Islands, in conformity with the laws in force when such writs, decrees, orders or other proceedings were made or were pending.

ARTICLE 93.—OFFICE HOLDERS.

SECTION 1. All persons holding office under the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, at the date of the promulgation of this Constitution, shall continue to hold and exercise all the power to them granted until their respective offices shall become vacant.

SECTION 2. All commissions issued by or under authority of the late Monarchy, or of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, are hereby declared to be vacated, null and

void, from and after the first day of September, 1894, unless cancelled prior to that date.

ARTICLE 94.—TREATIES, BONDS, ETC., CONFIRMED.

All existing treaties and all bonds and notes heretofore made or authorized under the authority of the late Monarchy, or of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, and all obligations of the Postal Savings Bank are hereby recognized, ratified and confirmed.

ARTICLE 95.—CROWN LAND.

That portion of the public domain heretofore known as Crown Land is hereby declared to have been heretofore, and now to be, the property of the Hawaiian Government, and to be now free and clear from any trust of or concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever, upon the rents, issues and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law. All valid leases thereof now in existence are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 96.—MAJORITY RULE.

The approval, concurrence, consent, advice, agreement or action of the Legislature, or either House thereof, or of the Executive Council or of the Council of State, or of any Board of Registration or other public Board, shall not for its validity require the assent of more than a majority, unless otherwise herein required; but in respect of the Executive Council such majority shall be required to include the President.

ARTICLE 97.—NO PUBLIC AID TO SECTARIAN, OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

From and after December thirty-first, 1895, no public money shall be appropriated nor public land conveyed to or for the support or benefit of any sectarian, denominational or private school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the Government.

ARTICLE 98.—LOTTERIES.

No lottery shall be authorized in this Republic, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

ARTICLE 99.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS NOT TO TAKE FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT.

No officer of the Republic nor member of the Legislature shall hold any office or receive any pay from any other Government or Power whatever.

ARTICLE 100.—ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Until the convening of the first Legislature, in either special or regular session, the members of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands shall constitute a council to be styled the "Advisory Council of the Republic of Hawaii."

The Advisory Council of the Republic of Hawaii and the Executive Council, sitting together, shall be vested with all the powers and authority heretofore vested in the Executive and Advisory Councils of the said Provisional Government, and also all the powers and authority by this Constitution granted to the Senate or to the Legislature.

Such convening of the Legislature shall thereby terminate the existence, power and authority of the Advisory Council.

ARTICLE 101.—OATH OF OFFICERS, ELECTORS, LEGISLATORS AND JURORS.

No person shall be eligible to be an Officer, Senator or Representative under the Republic, or an Elector of Senators or Representatives, or a Juror, until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation, viz: I do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii; and will not, either directly or indirectly, encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a Monarchical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE 102.—INTERPRETATION.

Wherever the word "herein" is used in this Constitution, it shall be deemed to mean and include anything contained in this Constitution or any article or clause thereof, unless the context indicates another construction thereof.

The Titles to Articles and Sections of this Constitution shall not be construed to be a part thereof.

AMENDMENT OR REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 103.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended or revised in the following manner, and no other:

SECTION 2. Amendments to this Constitution or a revision thereof, may be proposed by not less than five members of either House at any regular session of the Legislature.

SECTION 3. In order to pass any amendment or revision it shall receive three readings in each House, at each of which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each House of not less than a majority of the elective members to which such House is entitled.

The vote shall be taken by a call of the ayes and noes, which, with the proposed amendment or revision, shall be entered on the journal.

SECTION 4. Upon the passage by the Legislature of any amendment or revision of the Constitution as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to publish such amendment or revision weekly, for the twelve weeks next preceding the succeeding general election to the Legislature, in not less than two newspapers published in Honolulu in the English and Hawaiian languages respectively.

SECTION 5. Such amendment or revision shall be considered by the Legislature at its first regular session following the succeeding general election; and, in order to be finally adopted, shall receive three readings, on different days, in each House, at the first and second of which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each House of a majority of the elective members to which such House is entitled; and at the last of which readings it shall receive an affirmative vote in each House of not less than two-thirds of the elective members to which such House is entitled.

The voting shall be taken by a call of the ayes and noes, which, together with the proposed amendment or revision, shall be entered in the journal.

SECTION 6. Each amendment shall be considered and voted upon separately, in each session of the Legislature in which it shall come up for consideration, as herein provided.

SECTION 7. In case of a proposed revision of the Constitution, each component part of such revision forming a separate proposition shall, in like manner, be considered and voted on separately, except upon the final reading at the second session of

the Legislature at which such revision shall be considered, when it shall be voted on as a whole.

SECTION 8. Any amendment or revision which shall have been adopted in manner aforesaid by two successive Legislatures, shall thereupon and without further act, become a part of the Constitution of the Republic.

The Constitutional Convention, convened in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1894, pursuant to the provisions of Act 69 of the Acts of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Constitutional Convention," approved the 15th day of March, A. D. 1894, and pursuant to the Proclamation of the President summoning said Convention to assemble, having framed and adopted the Constitution hereinbefore set forth; now it is hereby declared, enacted and proclaimed by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government and by the elected Delegates, constituting said Constitutional Convention, that on and after the Fourth day of July, A. D. 1894, the said Constitution shall be the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii and the Supreme Law of the Hawaiian Islands.

Done in Convention by unanimous consent this third day of July, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government;
 WILLIAM CHAUNCEY WILDER,
Vice-President;
 FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs;
 JAMES ANDERSON KING,
Minister of the Interior;
 WILLIAM OWEN SMITH,
Attorney General;
 WILLIAM FESSENDEN ALLEN,
 CRISTAL BOLTE,
 CECIL BROWN,
 JOHN EMMELUTH,
 JOHN ENA,
 JOHN A. McCANDLESS,
 JOSEPH P. MENDONCA,
 JAMES FRANCIS MORGAN,
 JOHN NOTT,
 DAVID BOWERS SMITH,
 EDWARD DAVIES TENNEY,
 HENRY WATERHOUSE,
 ALEXANDER YOUNG,

LEMUEL CLARK ABLES,
HENRY PERRIM BALDWIN,
CHARLES LUNT CARTER,
ANTONIO FERNANDES,
WILLIAM HORNER,
JOSE KEKAHUNA IOSEPA,
DAVID HAILI KAHAULELIO,
JOHN WILLIAM KALUA,
JOHN KAUHANE,
ALBERT KUKAILIMOKU KUNUIAKEA,
FREDERICK S. LYMAN,
WILLIAM FAWCETT POGUE,
WILLIAM HYDE RICE,
ALEXANDER GEORGE MORISON ROBERTSON,
JOHN MARK VIVAS,
ALBERT SPENCER WILCOX,
GEORGE NORTON WILCOX.

Attest :

CHARLES T. RODGERS,
Secretary of Convention.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, SPECIAL SESSION OF 1895.

It has been advisable to convene the Legislature in Special Session at this time in order that the regular legislative function of the Government should be established at an early date and the temporary legislative authority of the Executive and Advisory Councils be thereby terminated; and also for the enactment of important legislation relating to public lands, and submarine cable communication between the Hawaiian Islands and North America.

The annual reports of the heads of the several executive departments required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work covering the last three months of the existence of the Provisional Government and the first three months of the Republic.

Since the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii, on the 4th day of July, 1894, the following powers have recognized the new Government in the order named:

The United States of America, France, Switzerland, Mexico, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Guatemala, England, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Chile, Peru, Brazil, China, Sweden and Norway, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Denmark.

Our relations with these governments are of the most friendly character.

The internal affairs of the country have, with the exception of the insurrection of January last, been in orderly and prosperous condition. The insurrection was suppressed without serious difficulty, the outlay incident thereto, with the expenses of the military court following the outbreak, amounting in the aggregate to something over \$90,000, being paid out of current funds.

The state of the public health has been normal.

While the annexation of this country to the United States of America has not yet been accomplished, it still remains the policy of the Government. Its consummation will be earnestly sought with an abiding faith that such a result will be full of great and lasting benefits to our people.

In view of the fact that a large part of our permanent population is in a measure prejudiced, both in its chances of enjoying the comforts and beneficial influences of domestic life for want of homes, and lands for cultivation under secure title; and also in view of the evident need of the country for a class of small land-holders, owning and cultivating their respective holdings, as a basis of national prosperity and a desirable factor in our political growth, I commend to your consideration a liberal policy in the administration of public lands, whereby industrious persons

with small means may have special opportunities of acquiring permanent holdings, and the disposition of large tracts of land for sale or for lease on long terms, shall be discouraged.

The Crown Lands, being now at the disposal of the Government, it is the part of wisdom as well as of patriotism to make provision in the legislation necessary to their proper management, for convenient facilities for the settlement thereon, as well as on the original Government lands, of industrious persons.

Such legislation may well fix residence on or improvement of lands, or both, as a condition of title. And inasmuch as many of our population are not skilled in the accumulation and retention of property, a provision where those desiring to do so should have an opportunity of acquiring inalienable homesteads would be of great value to them as well as to the state.

For want of a land policy heretofore, carried out in legislation favoring such a settlement of public domain, the difficulties of acquiring small holdings have been almost prohibitive to persons of small means. The Homestead law of 1884 made a beginning and has furnished valuable experience, but it is inadequate to the work which is now demanded from social, material and political standpoints. The following figures are expressive of the state of land matters in the past, and are significant rather of the want of facilities in obtaining Government land especially out of Honolulu, than of want of a demand therefor.

During the year ending July 4th, 1894, there were thirty-eight Government land sales, aggregating \$20,590.15, of which thirty were lands in Honolulu and vicinity, aggregating \$18,061, and only eight were of land in all the rest of the islands outside of Honolulu, and aggregating \$2,529.15. During the past year, from July 4th, 1894, to the present time, there have been twenty-one Government land sales, aggregating \$14,260.95, of whom fifteen were sales of lands in Honolulu and vicinity, aggregating \$11,958, and only six of lands in other parts of the islands, aggregating \$2,302.95; of the fourteen lands out of Honolulu sold by the Government during the last two years, eight were under one hundred acres each.

A bill elaborating such a land policy as outlined above will be submitted to you by the Minister of the Interior.

The foregoing recommendation in regard to the public lands is suggested, not only in relation to residents, but also as an inducement to the immigration of a desirable class of settlers from America and other countries, the importance of which is fully treated in the report of the Labor Commission on the Coffee industry to the Executive and Advisory Councils.

The subject of immigration has had the earnest and continuous consideration of the Government.

Asiatic immigration to Hawaii is mainly of a transitory char-

acter, experience showing that it cannot be relied on for permanent population. It must, therefore, be looked upon as largely in the nature of a temporary supply of the demand for agricultural labor.

It is greatly to be desired that, while the current and necessary demand should be met, the securing of a permanent addition to the population, which will in time obviate the necessity of constantly importing new laborers, should also be kept in view.

With this object a renewal of Portuguese immigration has been inaugurated by the Government, and one shipment of 730 persons has arrived.

The Government will be unremitting in its endeavors to further promote the immigration of permanent settlers of a character suitable for the building up of our population.

One of the matters to which I would especially direct your attention is cable communication with the outer world. Until such communication is secured, Hawaii must remain isolated. To do everything within our power to establish such communication is and must continue to be one of the chief items of Hawaiian policy until it is accomplished. This has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii in the past, but in a passive form. We have been content to grant franchises and privileges and to promise subsidies to various private citizens, trusting to their energy and enterprise to meet the expenses and do the necessary preliminary work.

Much time and money has been spent in this way, but so far without tangible result.

The day has gone by when we should await the initiative to private capital in a matter so vital to the political and commercial interests of this country. The initiative in such an enterprise should be assumed by this Government and the work persistently pressed until success is achieved.

The Government has kept itself informed of the various suggestions and plans for establishing cable communication across the Pacific during the past year, and should stand ready to assist to the full extent of its powers any enterprise having that end in view.

From the information in the possession of this Government, however, while there is much evidence of awakened interest in the subject, on the part of all the countries bordering on the Pacific, there has not yet been proposed any plan which seems certain of early execution unless some new force comes into the field of action.

One of the main obstacles in the way of the initiation of such an enterprise is lack of definite knowledge of the character of cable needed, its cost, the running expenses and the probable revenue. All of this information can be more or less definitely

obtained at comparatively small cost. The Government should be empowered to procure the same and to enter into negotiations with other governments or persons to secure the earliest possible action in this matter. You will be furnished with all of the information in the possession of the Government concerning this subject, and a bill will be submitted to you, which, if enacted into law, will enable the Government to move in the matter.

The Minister of Finance will lay before you a supplemental appropriation bill for the expenditures, which I commend to your attention.

It will be the duty of each House of the Legislature to select five members of the Council of State, according to the provisions of the Constitution. I suggest that this duty be performed without unnecessary delay, as the termination of the functions of the Advisory Council make it desirable that the Council of State be selected as early as possible.

The first meeting of the Legislature of the Republic is the signal for the retirement of a body of men whose work is a vital part of the history of the Provisional Government and of the first year of the Republic. I refer to the Advisory Council, which with the Executive Council has formed the legislative estate of the Government for the past twenty-nine months. Changes have taken place in the personnel of the Advisory Council, but the brave, patriotic spirit which characterized it at its first organization has never left it. The first meeting was held on the afternoon of January 17th, 1893, the last a few days ago—152 meetings in all. These men have served without pay, at great personal inconvenience, and yet have never been found wanting. Besides the large amount of legislative work accomplished, the debt of the Executive Council and the country to them for good and fearless advice and support can never be estimated or paid. The memory of their services will remain, I believe, in the councils of the Republic, a permanent influence of pure and incorruptible patriotism.

I congratulate you that the first exercise of the legislative function of the Republic through its duly elected Legislature, has been placed in your hands; and I am confident that you will feel the inspiration of the occasion and will assume the responsibility of your position with a lofty patriotism that shall cast its influence along the years to come, ever tending to purify and exalt the work and the status of the legislator.

LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.
SPECIAL SESSION OF 1895.
SENATE.

Began June 12.

Sat 50 Days.

Ended August 15.

W. C. WILDER, *President*.
J. KAUHANE, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

KAUHANE, J. LYMAN, F. S.
NORTHRUP, F. NOTLEY, C.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. HOCKING, A.
HORNER, W. Y.

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, CECIL. McCANDLESS, J. A.
SCHMIDT, H. W. WATERHOUSE, H.
WILDER, W. C. WRIGHT, J. N.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

RICE, W. H. WILCOX, G. N.

J. F. CLAY, *Clerk*.

* Resigned August 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Sat 53 Days.

D. L. NAONE, *Speaker*.
G. P. KAMAUOHA, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

RICHARDS, E. E. RYCROFT, R.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BOND, E. C. KAMAUOHA, G. P.

THIRD DISTRICT.

HAIA, W. P. HANUNA, E. M.
PALI, A.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NAONE, D. L. ROBERTSON, A. G. M.
WINSTON, E. C.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CLUNEY, J. C. DAVIS, JAMES.
HALUALANI, L. K.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

KAEO, S. K. McBRYDE, W. D.
JAMES N. K. KEOLA, *Clerk*.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, REGULAR SESSION OF 1896.

Since the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature, our relations with other governments have continued to be of a friendly character.

During this period the district of Honolulu experienced an epidemic of Cholera violent and fatal in character, but which, through the prompt and intelligent action of the Board of Health and the voluntary and energetic assistance rendered by citizens of all classes, irrespective of political sentiments, was confined to Honolulu and finally suppressed. Although the epidemic lasted but a few weeks, it caused the Government a large expenditure of money for which special appropriations were made by the Council of State. It was also the source of serious interruption to business in Honolulu and general inconvenience through the islands to trade on account of quarantine regulations and the alarm and uncertainty that was everywhere felt in view of its possible extension.

The lessons taught the community by this experience are very pointed as regards the necessity of sanitary measures and regulations that shall make impossible the recurrence of Cholera or the prevalence of other dangerous epidemic. The Government has collected information from abroad bearing on the subject, and has improved its machinery for destroying disease germs that may be brought here from other countries.

With the exception of the invasion of cholera, the state of public health has been as usual:

The last year's expenses were, in spite of the large outlay on account of the insurrection of January and the cholera epidemic, kept within current funds, though not within the actual current revenue for the year; this was accomplished by means of the large surplus balance carried over from the previous year.

Although it is the policy of the Government to study economy in the expenditure of public funds, an increased appropriation for the coming period is deemed necessary; partly on account of the rapidly increasing number of school children requiring additional outlay for school buildings and teachers, partly for the sake of increased efficiency of the civil service in some departments and partly for the sake of public improvements necessary to industrial and commercial development. A part also of this increased appropriation will be required for carrying out the land policy of the Government under the Land Act passed by the Legislature at its last session.

While it is recommended that certain public improvements be provided for by loan, it is expected that the balance of the proposed increase of expenditure will come from the natural growth

of revenue from duties and taxes, and from the action of special revenue laws recommended by the Minister of Finance, providing for an increased tariff on certain imports, for the consolidation of statutes relating to public licenses, and for a readjustment of the period of tax assessment. It is hoped that from these sources the revenue may be reasonably increased without a necessity for the increase of direct taxation.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The subject of public improvements demands careful study, for, while borrowing to an extreme degree for such purposes, would tend to cripple the future administration of affairs, the neglect to make certain improvements for fear of debt would delay the material and social progress we need and hope for.

The island of Hawaii, with great natural resources, yet with a small population in proportion to its area, rugged with lava flows and cut up with numerous and precipitous gulches, requires a large outlay for good roads. Road construction on this island, from these natural conditions, is more expensive than on the other islands and the length of necessary roads is greater. But the work ought to be done, and done well and quickly, as it is an essential factor in the development of our largest island to a degree that will materially and beneficially affect the destinies of all the Hawaiian Islands.

Our increasing commerce calls for larger wharf facilities in the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo. This need is specially imperative at the port of Honolulu. The extension of the basin of this harbor is desirable for the shipping requirements of the not very remote future.

The prosperity of the Koolau side of Oahu would be greatly stimulated by better communication with Honolulu.

Upon these grounds I recommend adequate appropriations for new roads on Hawaii, for the Nuuanu Pali road on Oahu, for Honolulu wharf and harbor extension, and for a wharf at Hilo, and that the funds therefor shall be raised by loan.

The many instances in which streets in Honolulu and Hilo require extending or widening has led the Executive Council to consider the desirability of legislation which will define the extent of such extensions and additions to width, with authority to construct the same, and also provide against the erection of buildings within such limits after the adoption thereof. Bills carrying out this idea have been prepared and will be submitted to you by the Cabinet.

THE LAND ACT.

Since the enactment of the Land Act, 1895, the Land Com-

mission appointed under the Act has initiated operations under the same, taking up the survey of lands in various localities for purposes of settlement, laying out roads for proposed settlements, and preparing forms and blanks for carrying out the details of the Act. Already on the islands of Hawaii and Oahu there are lands nearly ready to be opened for settlement. It is the desire of the Government to push the work under the Land Act with all the enterprise possible, under such appropriations as the Legislature may grant for the purpose, feeling confident that the speedy settlement of available lands by small farmers owning the soil will be a large factor in the industrial progress of the country and will also directly tend to increase the number of intelligent voters. While some of our people do not sympathize with the policy entered into by the enactment of the Land Act, no opposition to it has appeared. Some land-holders have begun to see that its measures will tend to their own benefit in the way of furnishing a near market for the produce of their estates, as well as by creating a demand for holdings thereon under conditions of tenancy.

A number of persons, the subjects of other Governments, who were arrested for alleged complicity in the insurrection of last year, have complained to their Governments, charging the Hawaiian authorities with illegal conduct and asking that personal damages be demanded therefor. The greater part of these complaints have been referred to this Government for information, which has been furnished.

During the latter half of last year a policy of clemency toward political prisoners in confinement was adopted by the Government, under which, from time to time, they have been released under conditions of parole. This action has been justified so far by the result of greater political harmony.

An act based upon the concession for a Pacific cable authorized by the last session of the Legislature, is now under discussion before the Congress of the United States, with a favorable prospect for its passage.

The status of the question of the political union of this country and the United States has not materially changed since the last session of the Legislature.

I feel confident that the reports of the several investigating commissions created by the Legislature at its last session will materially aid you in your deliberations.

The Minister of Finance will present to you the several Appropriation Bills, which have received the careful consideration of the Executive Council.

The annual reports to me of the heads of the executive departments furnish a clear statement of the administrative work of the past year. They are herewith transmitted for your consideration.

I congratulate you that the first regular session of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii opens under circumstances so auspicious for the general welfare. The promise of abundant crops for the coming year, of a large development of industrial and business enterprises, and, best of all, a decadence of the political animosities which for the past few years have been so great an obstacle to national prosperity, may well add hope and patriotic enthusiasm and a broad sympathy to your deliberations.

LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

SESSION OF 1896.

SENATE.

Began February 19.

Sat 100 Days.

Ended June 15.

W. C. WILDER, *President*.
J. KAUHANE, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L.*
LYMAN, F. S.

KAUHANE, J.
NORTHROP, F.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P.

HOCKING, A.
HORNER, W. Y.

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, CECIL.
SCHMIDT, H. W.
WILDER, W. C.

McCANDLESS, J. A.
WATERHOUSE, H.
WRIGHT, J. N.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

RICE, W. H.

WILCOX, G. N.

J. F. CLAY, *Clerk*.

* Seated March 12, vice Notley, resigned (August 15, 1895).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

D. L. NAONE, *Speaker*.
G. P. KAMAUOHA, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

RICHARDS, E. E.

RYCROFT, R.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BOND, E. C.

KAMAUOHA, G. P.

THIRD DISTRICT.

HAIA, W. P.

HANUNA, E. M.
PALI, A.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NAONE, D. L.

ROBERTSON, A. G. M.
WINSTON, E. C.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CLUNEY, J. C.

DAVIS, JAMES.
HALUALANI, L. K.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

KAE0, S. K.

McBRYDE, W. D.
JAMES N. K. KEOLA, *Clerk*.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, A treaty of political union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America has been made by the President with the approval of the Cabinet, in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution, and has been signed by the representatives of both Governments:

Now, therefore, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by Article 28 of the Constitution, hereby convene the Senate in Special Session at the Executive Building in Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September, A. D. 1897, for the consideration of the question of the ratification of the said treaty of annexation and for the despatch of other public business.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Republic of Hawaii, this Twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1897.

(Seal)

(Sig.) SANFORD B. DOLE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution, and with the approval of the Cabinet, I have negotiated a treaty of political union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both governments in the city of Washington on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1897.

I herewith transmit the same to the Senate for the consideration of the question of the ratification thereof, under its constitutional authority.

In this relation I desire to call your attention to certain significant events which bear upon this matter.

The Provisional Government which succeeded the Hawaiian Monarchy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, was organized for the administration of public affairs until such time as terms of union with the United States of America should have been agreed on. Unexpected delays in the consummation of such union having occurred, the Republic of Hawaii was organized and proclaimed on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1894. The fundamental law of the new republic contained the following words: "The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate."

The Legislature of the Republic at both of its sessions passed joint resolutions endorsing the annexation policy of the Provisional Government and Republic of Hawaii.

The grounds for the adoption of this policy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, were:—First, the existing local conditions under which the maintenance of stable government was beset with great and increasing difficulties, and the growing menace to the small Hawaiian population involved in the impending immigration, possibly unlimited, of races whose civilization was not in accord with the established institutions of the country; second, the rapidly developing interests of the great naval powers in the Pacific Ocean which rendered the permanence of the independent government of the Hawaiian Islands extremely uncertain; third, the importance of securing such permanence of relations with the United States as would render possible the development of the resources of this country; and, fourth, an abiding conviction that it was for the best interests of all of the people of these Islands.

All of these reasons for annexation to the United States of America still exist, and subsequent events have emphasized their importance.

I would further call your attention to the friendly and protecting policy of the government of the United States of America toward this country which has existed from the inception of its foreign relations, whereby the danger of foreign interference has been lessened, the stability of the Hawaiian Government has been promoted and trade relations have been developed to the great benefit of Hawaii.

An important feature of the treaty submitted to your consideration is the provision that all Hawaiian laws and customs regulations not inconsistent with the treaty under consideration, nor contrary to the constitution or treaties of the United States of America, shall remain in force until changed by Congress; such legislation by Congress to be preceded by a report to that body from five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, recommending such legislation concerning Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper. Thus is deliberation assured as to the ultimate form of government for the Territory of Hawaii, and the injury that inevitably follows sudden changes of political conditions precluded.

In submitting this most important measure to your consideration, I would remind you that you are the representatives of the interests of the whole Hawaiian community of every class and name; and I cannot doubt that in reaching your decision you will be guided by the conscientious and patriotic desire to promote its best and most lasting prosperity.

(Sig.) SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber,
September 8, 1897.

LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE, 1897.

Began September 8.

Ended September 10.

Sat 3 Days.

W. C. WILDER, *President*.J. KAUHANE, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L.
LYMAN, F. S.KAUHANE, J.
NORTHRUP, F.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P.

HOCKING, A.
HORNER, W. Y.

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, CECIL.
SCHMIDT, H. W.
WILDER, W. C.McCANDLESS, J. A.
WATERHOUSE, H.
WRIGHT, J. N.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

RICE, W. H.

WILCOX, G. N.

J. F. CLAY, *Clerk*.

ADDRESS OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT AT THE
OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE, REGULAR
SESSION OF 1898.

In the absence of the President, I present to you several matters for your information and consideration.

Exercising the authority conferred upon him by the Constitution and following the spirit of a Resolution passed at your last regular session, the President has, with the approval of the Cabinet, made a treaty of political union with the United States of America.

Negotiations were opened early in the month of April, 1897, which resulted in the signing of the Treaty at Washington on the 16th day of June, following, by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments; on behalf of the United States of America by the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State, and by Messrs. Francis M. Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney, for the Republic of Hawaii.

Having reviewed the action of our plenipotentiaries and finding that the Treaty contained in its several articles sufficient provisions for the benefit and protection of the Republic and desiring to ascertain the pleasure of the Senate in regard to its final ratification, the President called a special session of that body which assembled on the 8th day of September, 1897.

After mature consideration of the Treaty, the Senate, by an unanimous vote, consented to its ratification on the 9th day of September. The Treaty was signed by the President two days later.

The American copy of the Treaty was transmitted by President McKinley to the Senate of that country, on the 16th day of June, 1897, accompanied by a special message recommending its ratification.

Until the final exchange of the ratifications the sovereignty of this country continues. It is therefore necessary for you to consider the biennial and special appropriation bills which will be presented to you by the Minister of Finance, and to enact such wholesome laws as may be required for the well being of the people.

Owing to the intimate relations existing between the Republic and the United States of America, great care should be exercised that no action be taken which might interfere with the scope of the Treaty above referred to, nor in any way jeopardize the present satisfactory relations, nor hinder the future presentation of the Treaty, should it fail at the present time to receive the approval of the Senate of the United States, where it is now pending.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

During the months of March and April, 1897, several steamships left the ports of Japan for this country, having on board a large number of immigrants. In the course of his investigations in regard to the qualifications of the immigrants to land, the Collector-General of Customs found that a large number were unable to conform to the requirements of the laws appertaining to the landing of aliens, and for that reason denied them the privilege. The immigrants were detained at the Quarantine Station until taken back to Japan by the Immigration Companies who had assisted in bringing them to this country. This action on the part of the Collector-General drew forth a protest from the Japanese Government, and much correspondence has been exchanged on the subject.

As the correspondence progressed it became evident that it might be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the controversy. For this reason it was suggested by this Government that the points of difference be submitted to disinterested arbitrators for decision. The framing of issues upon which the decision of the arbitrators is to be invited is now being proceeded with.

REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The receipts from the several revenue-producing bureaus show a marked increase over previous periods. The operation of the tax law of 1896 produced in the main satisfactory results, and while it gave rise to litigation, it is now more fully understood, and its administration in the future will undoubtedly meet with but little opposition. For this reason, and also on account of a desire that all legislation should follow conservative lines, the Executive have decided not to introduce any new measure for the purpose of increasing the revenues.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The several appropriation bills which will be submitted to you by the Minister of Finance contain the estimates of the funds required for the successful conduct of the various branches of the Government for the present period. The amounts to be paid from the Current Receipts are within the anticipated revenues of the country, while such of the contemplated improvements as are to be paid for from the Loan Fund have been restricted to the pressing needs of our advancing commonwealth.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Minister of Finance will present to you a bill having for its purpose the consolidation of the outstanding public debt. The credit of the Republic is so well established that it is expected that under proper conditions all the indebtedness of the Government authorized by the various Loan Acts may be placed in one Loan, secured by bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than that now being paid.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution, proposed to and acted upon by the Legislature at its first regular session, will be presented to you for your consideration. This amendment to the Constitution in no wise changes or affects any of the vital principles of the fundamental law; but if adopted will render it less likely that some important law may become unconstitutional through a defect in its title.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past period, most gratifying progress has been made in the way of public improvements. Nearly a hundred miles of roads have been constructed on the Island of Hawaii. The almost impassable trails have been replaced by highways of easy grades with finely finished and firmly made road beds. This system of roads, which has been so well begun, should be pushed to a speedy completion. By this means a large area of land which has been heretofore practically inaccessible will be made available for settlement and cultivation.

While the road improvement has not been so great on the Islands of Maui, Oahu, and Kauai, important work has been done on all of these Islands. The opening of the Nuuanu Pali road marks the completion of a project that has been before the public for many years.

Extensive improvements of the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo are now under way. The demands of our increasing commerce permit of no cessation of these works.

An important factor in the preservation of the health of Honolulu has been the straightening and improvement of the lower portion of Nuuanu stream, while the installation of a modern disinfecting plant and other appliances at the Quarantine Station gives assurance that the possible introduction of diseases from foreign countries has been reduced to a minimum.

Many new school houses have been built, but still a greater number are needed for the accommodation of our school children,

some of whom although several years above school age have never had the benefit of instruction in the public schools.

All the funds necessary for the continuation of the general plan of public improvements should be granted without hesitation, having only in view the sources of revenue at the disposal of the Government.

SEWERAGE.

At your last session, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for sewerage investigation. The greater part of this sum has been expended in obtaining plans and specifications for a system of sewerage for Honolulu. Investigation was undertaken by an eminent sanitary engineer, and his report, which included elaborate drawings, together with estimates of cost of construction and maintenance, will be submitted to you by the Minister of the Interior.

While the completion of the entire system would require the expenditure of nearly a half million of dollars, a portion of the work may well be commenced, which, when completed, would give that part of the city which is most thickly settled, sewerage facilities.

The protection of the health of Honolulu is not only important to its inhabitants, but to all the group as well, it being the principal distributing point and business center the prevalence of an epidemic would seriously interfere with the general business of the country.

LAND POLICY.

The extent of the undeveloped resources of the country are but beginning to be understood. The growth of the coffee industry has emphasized this and given rise to a demand for land in small parcels, upon many of which homes are being erected and occupied by a very desirable class of people. The present land policy of the Government has an important bearing upon this subject, and should be continued, but upon a more extended scale.

The sub-division of public lands suitable for settlement should be carried on with all possible expedition. For this reason the Land Commission should be granted increased facilities for carrying on the work. A step in this direction would be to place the surveying of the lands to be opened by the Commission, under the Bureau of Survey. This would relieve the Commission from many perplexing questions, and give the Land Agent opportunity to attend to other details, thereby enabling him to push for-

ward the interests of intending settlers with the necessary promptness.

FORESTRY.

The extension and conservation of forests is a matter which is receiving the attention of nearly all civilized nations. Whatever may be the difference in theories in regard to the effect of forests on the amount of rainfall, all admit that many benefits result from the existence of large forest areas.

The protection of the forests has received the attention of the Executive during the last two years. Through amicable arrangements with those who control large tracts of land many miles of fence have been constructed for the purpose of shutting out from the forests the herds of wild cattle which infest the mountainous regions.

So much depends upon the correct understanding of the methods to be employed in an undertaking of this nature, it is advisable that the work should be in charge of specially trained men. This work if carried out judiciously need not interfere with either established or contemplated industries.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

There are a number of our boys and girls who are so incorrigible that their parents cannot keep the necessary control of them, or they are the children of parents who are indifferent to their welfare, and being left to their own resources become in after years an addition to the dissolute and vicious element of our population.

That this error may be corrected, it is recommended that a law be enacted which will enlarge the scope of the present Reform School by giving authority to the Department of Public Instruction to commit such boys and girls as it may consider require discipline and protection, to an industrial school.

Instruction in the ordinary branches may well be coupled with agricultural and manual training in institutions of this kind, and if suitable locations are secured for these schools they may become partially self-supporting.

The criminal classes or those usually committed to the Reform School, may be included in the scope of institutions of this kind, but they should be kept in separate wards so as not to exert an improper influence over those who have not become addicted to vicious habits. The desired end of institutions of this kind would be to give the inmates a rudimentary education as well as training in useful trade or employment, all of which would tend to give them a better appreciation of the responsibilities of life as

well as means of self-sustenance upon their discharge from school.

APPEAL FROM DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

The present judiciary law allows appeals from all decisions of District Magistrates in all matters, to the Circuit Courts. This has the effect of hindering the work of the Circuit Courts at their regular terms. The calendar is repeatedly encumbered by cases on appeal from the District Courts of so trivial a nature that the really important cases are often crowded over from one term of Court to another, to the detriment of litigants and unjustifiable expense to the Government. Appeals from District Magistrates to the Circuit Courts should be restricted to cases of importance. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court on questions of law may well be continued, but with a provision that when the appeals shall be found to be frivolous, the Supreme Court may in its discretion impose exemplary costs. The right of appeal in criminal cases might be governed by the amount of fine or imprisonment imposed by the District Magistrate, and in civil actions for debt or assumpsit, by the amount involved in the case.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

Under the provisions of Act 17 of the Laws of 1895, being an Act to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraphic cables in the Pacific, a contract was entered into between the Republic and Mr. Z. S. Spalding, which received the sanction of the Legislature by a joint-resolution, approved August 14, 1895. Mr. Spalding was unable, through various reasons, to complete the cable within the term specified in the contract, and a surrender of the contract and the franchise thereby granted was agreed to on the 3rd day of May, 1897, since which time no definite proposition in regard to cable communication, which was considered wise to accept, has been presented.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

The law regulating the registration of foreign-built vessels under the Hawaiian flag is not in accord with the policy of the Executive. At present, any owner of a foreign-built vessel may have the right to obtain a register simply by transferring the nominal legal title to a citizen of this country. There are many objections to this. The law does not give sufficient protection to domestic enterprises, for a vessel, although in fact owned by foreigners, may enter into direct competition with our own ves-

sels, even the inter-island trade. It also increases the obligations of the Government to care for Hawaiian seamen abroad.

A law restricting the granting of an Hawaiian register to vessels entirely owned by the citizens of the Republic is recommended.

In conclusion, I congratulate you that you meet at a time when friendly relations are being maintained with all foreign powers; the public peace and health are well preserved, and general prosperity prevails throughout the land.

(Sig.) HENRY E. COOPER.

Executive Building, Honolulu, H. I.,
February 16th, A. D. 1898.

LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

SESSION OF 1898.

SENATE.

Began February 16.

Ended July 7.

Sat 120 Days.

W. C. WILDER, *President*.
J. KAUHANE, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L.
LYMAN, F. S.

KAUHANE, J.
NORTHROP, F.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P.
HORNER, W. Y.*

HOCKING, A.
KEPOIKAI, A. N.*¹

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, CECIL.
SCHMIDT, H. W.
WILDER, W. C.

McCANDLESS, J. A.
WATERHOUSE, H.
WRIGHT, J. N.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

RICE, W. H.

WILCOX, G. N.

GEO. MANSON, *Clerk*.

* Died February 27, 1898. (Did not attend.)

*¹ Seated April 25, vice Horner, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. L. KAULUKOU, *Speaker*.
S. W. KAAI, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

LOBENSTEIN, A. B.

RICHARDS, E. E.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C.

PARIS, J. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

KAAI, S. W.

KAHAULELIO, D. H.

POGUE, W. F.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ATKINSON, A. T.

GEAR, A. V.

ROBERTSON, A. G. M.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

KAULUKOU, J. L.

McCANDLESS, L. L.

WILDER, S. G.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ISENBERG, P. D. R.

KAEO, S. K.

JAMES N. K. KEOLA, *Clerk*.

THE ORGANIC ACT BEING BEFORE CONGRESS AT THE TIME
SET BY THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET
FOR THE SESSION OF 1900, NO SESSION WAS HELD.

GOVERNORS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

SANFORD B. DOLE, June 14, 1900–November 23, 1903.

GEORGE R. CARTER, November 23, 1903–August 15, 1907.

WALTER F. FREAR, August 15, 1907–November 29, 1913.

LUCIUS E. PINKHAM, November 29, 1913–June 22, 1918.

CHARLES J. MCCARTHY, June 22, 1918.

JOINT RESOLUTION

TO PROVIDE FOR ANNEXING THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TO THE
UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 51, 55TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION.

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining: Therefore:

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: PROVIDED, That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have the power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed four million dollars. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

SERENO E. PAYNE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives Pro Tempore.

GARRET A. HOBART,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved July 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO THE TRANSFER OF
SOVEREIGNTY FROM THE REPUBLIC OF
HAWAII TO THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA,

August 12th, 1898.

The transfer of sovereignty took place on a platform erected in front of the Executive Building. Harold M. Sewall, Minister of the United States to the Republic of Hawaii, addressing Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, said:

"Mr. President, I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on July 7th, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.'

"This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms, on the part of the United States, the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, addressing Harold M. Sewall, Minister of the United States to the Republic of Hawaii, replied:

"A treaty of political union having been made, and the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii, having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people yield up to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."

Minister Sewall, replying to President Dole, then said:

"Mr. President: In the name of the United States, I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian Government.

"The Admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

(This duty was to raise the American flag over the Executive Building.)

The Hawaiian flag was then lowered from the central staff on the Executive Building by a representative of the Hawaiian National Guard; and, by order of Admiral Miller, the American flag was raised in its place, by a representative of the United States Navy.

The following proclamation was then read by Minister Sewall:

"To the Government and the People of the Hawaiian Islands:

"By the terms of the Joint Resolution by which the cession of the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to the United States is concluded, it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of Hawaii, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government are to be vested in such person or persons, and to be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct.

"In the exercise of the power thus conferred on him by the Joint Resolution, the President hereby directs that the civil, judicial, and military powers in question shall be exercised by the Officers of the Republic of Hawaii, as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies.

"All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all military forces shall be required to take a similar oath, and all bonded officers will be required to renew their bonds to the Government of the United States.

"The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, upon the transfer of the sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States, necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers.

"The municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the Joint Resolution, or contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or to any existing treaty of the United States, is to remain in force till the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"The existing customs relations of Hawaii with the United States and with other countries are to remain unchanged till Congress shall have extended the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands.

"Under these various provisions, the Government of the Islands will proceed without interruption."

HAROLD M. SEWALL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America.

Honolulu, H. I., August 12, 1898.

PORTION OF THE ORGANIC ACT RELATING TO THE
LEGISLATURE.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 12. That the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall consist of two houses, styled, respectively, the senate and house of representatives, which shall organize and sit separately, except as otherwise herein provided.

The two houses shall be styled "The legislature of the Territory of Hawaii."

SEC. 13. That no person shall sit as a senator or representative in the legislature unless elected under and in conformity with this Act.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 14. That a general election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred, and every second year thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the governor may, in his discretion, on thirty days' notice, order a special election before the first general election, if, in his opinion, the public interests shall require a special session of the legislature.

EACH HOUSE JUDGE OF QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 15. That each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

SEC. 16. That no member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Territory of Hawaii.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

SEC. 17. That no person holding office in or under or by authority of the Government of the United States or of the Territory of Hawaii shall be eligible to election to the legislature, or to hold the position of a member of the same while holding said office.

SEC. 18. No idiot or insane person, and no person who shall be expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribes

or being accessory thereto, and no person who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding one year, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in, or under, or by authority of, the government, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SEC. 19. That every member of the legislature, and all officers of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the legislature, or as an officer of the government of the Territory of Hawaii (as the case may be).

OFFICERS AND RULES.

SEC. 20. That the senate and house of representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, not inconsistent with this Act, and keep a journal.

AYES AND NOES.

SEC. 21. That the ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal.

QUORUM.

SEC. 22. That a majority of the number of members to which each house is entitled shall constitute a quorum of such house for the conduct of ordinary business, of which quorum a majority vote shall suffice; but the final passage of a law in each house shall require the vote of a majority of all the members to which such house is entitled.

SEC. 23. That a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 24. That, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present, the chairman shall count the number of members present.

PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS NOT MEMBERS.

SEC. 25. That each house may punish by fine, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, any person not a member of either house who shall be guilty of disrespect of such house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence or that of any committee thereof; or who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such house; or who shall assault, arrest, or detain any witness or other person ordered to attend such house, on his way going to or returning therefrom; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of such house.

But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 26. That the members of the legislature shall receive for their services, in addition to mileage at the rate of ten cents a mile each way, the sum of six hundred dollars for each regular session, payable in three equal installments on and after the first, thirtieth, and fiftieth days of the session, and the sum of two hundred dollars for each special session: *Provided*, That they shall receive no compensation for any extra session held under the provisions of section fifty-four of this Act. [As amended by s. 2, Act of May 27, 1910; 36 Sts. at L. 443.]

PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 27. That each house may punish its own members for disorderly behavior or neglect of duty, by censure, or by a two-thirds vote suspend or expel a member.

EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

SEC. 28. That no member of the legislature shall be held to answer before any other tribunal for any words uttered in the exercise of his legislative functions in either house.

EXEMPTION FROM ARREST.

SEC. 29. That the members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same: *Provided*, That such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over ten days each way.

THE SENATE.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 30. That the senate shall be composed of fifteen members, who shall hold office for four years: *Provided, however,* That of the senators elected at the first general election, two from the first district, one from the second, three from the third, and one from the fourth district shall hold office for two years only, the details of such apportionment to be provided for by the legislature.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 31. That vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled for the unexpired term at general or special elections.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

SEC. 32. That for the purpose of representation in the senate, until otherwise provided by law, the Territory is divided into the following senatorial districts, namely:

First district: The island of Hawaii.

Second district: The islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Third district: The island of Oahu.

Fourth district: The islands of Kauai and Niihau.

SEC. 33. That the electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect senators as follows:

In the first district, four;

In the second district, three;

In the third district, six;

In the fourth district, two.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

SEC. 34. That in order to be eligible to election as a senator a person shall—

Be a male citizen of the United States;

Have attained the age of thirty years;

Have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years and be qualified to vote for senators in the district from which he is elected.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 35. That the house of representatives shall be composed of thirty members, elected, except as herein provided, every second year.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SEC. 36. That the term of office of the representatives elected at any general or special election shall be until the next general election held thereafter.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 37. That vacancies in the office of representative caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled for the unexpired term at special elections.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 38. That for the purpose of representation in the house of representatives, until otherwise provided by law, the Territory is divided into the following representative districts, namely:

First district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo, and Hamakua.

Second district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona, and Kohala.

Third district: The islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe.

Fourth district: That portion of the island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

Fifth district: That portion of the island of Oahu lying west and north of the fourth district.

Sixth district: The islands of Kauai and Niihau.

APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 39. That the electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect representatives as follows:

In the first district, four;

In the second district, four;

In the third district, six;

In the fourth district, six;

In the fifth district, six;

In the sixth district, four.

QUALIFICATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 40. That in order to be eligible to be a member of the house of representatives a person shall, at the time of election—

Have attained the age of twenty-five years;

Be a male citizen of the United States;

Have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years;

And shall be qualified to vote for representatives in the district from which he is elected.

LEGISLATION.

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SEC. 41. That the first regular session of the legislature shall be held on the third Wednesday in February, nineteen hundred and one, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

SEC. 42. That neither house shall adjourn during any session for more than three days, or sine die, without the consent of the other.

SEC. 43. That each session of the legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays: *Provided, however,* That the governor may extend such session for not more than thirty days.

The governor may convene the legislature, or the senate alone, in special session, and in case the seat of government shall be unsafe from an enemy, riot, or insurrection, or any dangerous disease, direct that any regular or special session shall be held at some other than the regular meeting place.

ENACTING CLAUSE—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SEC. 44. That the enacting clause of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii."

All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language.

TITLE OF LAWS.

SEC. 45. That each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

READING OF BILLS.

SEC. 46. That a bill in order to become a law shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each house, on separate days, the final passage of which in each house shall be by a majority vote of all the members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon its journal.

CERTIFICATION OF BILLS FROM ONE HOUSE TO THE OTHER.

SEC. 47. That every bill when passed by the house in which

it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have originated, shall immediately be certified by the presiding officer and clerk and sent to the other house for consideration.

SIGNING BILLS.

SEC. 48. That, except as herein provided, all bills passed by the legislature shall, in order to be valid, be signed by the governor.

VETO OF GOVERNOR.

SEC. 49. That every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both houses, and shall thereupon be presented to the governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it, and it shall become a law. If the governor does not approve such bill, he may return it, with his objections, to the legislature.

He may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes; but shall veto other bills, if at all, only as a whole.

PROCEDURE UPON RECEIPT OF VETO.

SEC. 50. That upon the receipt of a veto message from the governor each house of the legislature shall enter the same at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider such bill, or part of a bill, and again vote upon it by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon its journal.

If after such reconsideration such bill, or part of a bill, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members to which each house is entitled, it shall thereby become law.

FAILURE TO SIGN OR VETO.

SEC. 51. That if the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within ten days after it is delivered to him it shall become a law without his signature, unless the legislature adjourns sine die prior to the expiration of such ten days.

If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

APPROPRIATIONS.

SEC. 52. That appropriations, except as herein otherwise pro-

vided, shall be made by the legislature. [As amended by s. 3, Act of May 27, 1910; 36 Sts. at L. 443.]

SEC. 53. That the governor shall submit to the legislature, at each regular session, estimates for appropriations for the succeeding biennial period.

SEC. 54. That in case of failure of the legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the then existing laws, the governor shall, upon the adjournment of the legislature, call it in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills, and until the legislature shall have acted the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make such payments, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills shall be deemed to have been reappropriated. And all legislative and other appropriations made prior to the date when this Act shall take effect, shall be available to the government of the Territory of Hawaii.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 55. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable. The legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory; but the legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the approval of Congress; nor shall it grant private charters, but it may by general act permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, agricultural, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loan, trust, and guaranty associations, for the establishment and conduct of cemeteries, and for the construction and operation of railroads, wagon roads, vessels, and irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association: *Provided*, That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the

United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature, nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the Territory unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the Territory for two years next preceding the application, but this provision shall not affect any action pending when this Act takes effect; nor shall any lottery or sale of lottery tickets be allowed; nor shall spirituous or intoxicating liquors be sold except under such regulations and restrictions as the Territorial legislature shall provide; nor shall any public money be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian, denominational, or private school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the government; nor shall the government of the Territory of Hawaii, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision of the Territory, make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or in any manner lend its credit for the use thereof; nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, except to pay the interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, or any such subdivision thereof, for the erection of penal, charitable, and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, harbor, and other public improvements, but the total of such indebtedness incurred in any one year by the Territory or any such subdivisions shall not exceed one per centum of the assessed value of the property in the Territory or subdivision, respectively, as shown by the then last assessments for taxation, whether such assessments are made by the Territory or the subdivision or subdivisions, and the total indebtedness of the Territory shall not at any time be extended beyond seven per centum of such assessed value of property in the Territory and the total indebtedness of any such subdivision shall not at any time be extended beyond three per centum of such assessed value of property in the subdivision, but nothing in this Act shall prevent the refunding of any indebtedness at any time; nor shall any such loan be made upon the credit of the public domain or any part thereof; nor shall any bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness be issued unless made payable in not more than thirty years from the date of the issue thereof; nor shall any such bond or indebtedness be issued or incurred until approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the legislature may by general act provide for the condemnation of property for public uses, including the condemnation of rights of way for the transmission of water for irrigation and other purposes. [As amended by s. 4, Act of May 27, 1910; 36 Sts. at L. 443.]

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SESSION OF 1901.

SENATE.

Began February 20.

Ended May 1.

Sat 58 Days.

N. RUSSELL, President to April 2.

S. E. KAIUE, Vice-President to April 2, President from April 2.

D. KALAUOKALANI, Vice-President from April 2.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (I)

PARIS, J. D. (R)

KAOHI, J. B. (I)

RUSSELL, N. (I)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. (R)

KAIUE, S. E. (I)

WHITE, WM. (I)

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R)

CRABBE, C. L. (R)

BROWN, CECIL (R)

KALAUOKALANI, D. (I)

CARTER, GEO. R. (R)

KANUHA, D. (I)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

KAHILINA, I. H. (I)

NAKAPAAHU, L. (I)

E. CAYPLESS, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. A. AKINA, *Speaker.*

F. W. BECKLEY, *Vice-Speaker.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

EWALIKO, J. (I)

MAKEKAU, R. H. (D I)

HAAHEO, S. H. (D I)

NAILIMA, W. B. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

KANIHO, H. M. (D)

KELIHIKOA, J. W. (D I)

KEKAULA, J. K. (D)

MONSARRAT, J. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

AHULII, J. (I)

HIHIO, J. K. (I)

BECKLEY, F. W. (I)

KAUIMAKAOLE, G. P. (I)

DICKEY, C. H. (R)

KAWAIHOA, S. (I)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

AYLETT, R. W. (R)

KEIKI, J. W. K. (R)

GILFILLAN, A. F. (R)

KUMALAE, J. (R)

HOOGS, W. H. (R)

ROBERTSON, A. G. M. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

EMMELUTH, J. (I)

MOSSMAN, W. F. (I)

MAHOE, S. K. (I)

PAELE, J. K. (I)

MAKAINAI, J. P. (D I)

PRENDERGAST, J. K. (I)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

AKINA, J. A. (I)

PUUKI, R. (D)

KAAUWAI, I. K. (I)

WILCOX, S. W. (R)

SOLOMON MEHEULA, *Clerk.*

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Legislature at its regular session of 1901, has failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations:

I, SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby call the Legislature to meet in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills for the coming biennial period, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May, A. D. Nineteen hundred and one.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be hereto affixed.

Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this 1st day of May, A. D. 1901.

(Seal)

(Sgd.) SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the Governor:

(Sgd.) HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
EXTRA SESSION OF 1901.
SENATE.

Began May 8.

Ended July 29.

Sat 56 Days.

S. E. KAIUE, *President*.
D. KALAUOKALANI, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (I) PARIS, J. D. (R)
KAOHI, J. B. (I) RUSSELL, N. (I)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. (R) KAIUE, S. E. (I)
WHITE, WILLIAM (I)

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R) CRABBE, C. L. (R)
BROWN, CECIL (R) KALAUOKALANI, D. (I)
CARTER, G. R. (R) KANUHA, D. (I)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

KAHILINA, I. H. (I) NAKAPAAHU, L. (I)
E. CAYPLESS, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sat 69 Days.

J. A. AKINA, *Speaker*.
F. W. BECKLEY, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

EWALIKO, J. (I) MAKEKAU, R. H. (D I)
HAAHEO, S. K. (D I) NAILIMA, W. B. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

KANIHO, H. M. (D) KELIIKO, J. W. (D I)
KEKAULA, J. K. (D) MONSARRAT, J. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

AHULII, J. (I) HIIIO, J. K. (I)
BECKLEY, F. W. (I) KAUIMAKAOLE, G. P. (I)
DICKEY, C. H. (R) KAWAIIHOA, S. (I)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

AYLETT, R. W. (R) KEIKI, J. W. K. (R)
GILFILLAN, A. F. (R) KUMALAE, J. (R)
HOOGS, W. H. (R) ROBERTSON, A. G. M. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

EMMELUTH, J. (I) MOSSMAN, W. F. (I)
MAHOE, S. K. (I) PAELE, J. K. (I)
MAKAINAI, J. P. (D I) PRENDERGAST, J. K. (I)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

AKINA, J. A. (I) PUUKI, R. (D)
KAAUWAI, I. K. (I) WILCOX, S. W. (R)
SOLOMON MEHEULA, *Clerk*.

PROCLAMATION

I, SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Senate in Special Session on Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Two, for the consideration of such public business as may be brought before it.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Tenth day of November, A. D. 1902.

(Seal)

SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the Governor:

HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

This Special Session of the Senate was called for the purpose of removing from office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Auditor and the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE, 1902.

Began November 20.

Ended December 6.

Sat 12 Days.

C. L. CRABBE, *President*.
J. D. PARIS, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (I)
KAOHI, J. B. (I)

PARIS, J. D. (R)
WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. (R)

DICKEY, C. H. (R)
KAIUE, S. E. (I)

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R)
BROWN, CECIL (R)
CRABBE, C. L. (R)

ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)
KALAUOKALANI, D. (I)
McCANDLESS, L. L. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NAKAPAAHU, L. (I)

WILCOX, S. W. (R)
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, *Secretary*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1903.

SENATE.

Began February 18.

Sat 60 Days.

Ended April 28.

C. L. CRABBE, *President*.
J. D. PARIS, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (I)	PARIS, J. D. (R)
KAOHI, J. B. (I)	WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. (R)	DICKEY, C. H. (R)
KAIUE, S. E. (I)	

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R)	ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)
BROWN, CECIL (R)	KALAUOKALANI, D. (I)
CRABBE, C. L. (R)	McCANDLESS, L. L. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NAKAPAAHU, L. (I)	WILCOX, S. W. (R)
	WILLIAM SAVIDGE, <i>Clerk</i> .

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

F. W. BECKLEY, *Speaker*.
E. A. KNUDSEN, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FERNANDEZ, A. (H R)	LEWIS, J. D. (R)
KEALAWAA, M. K. (H R)	PURDY, W. N. (H R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

GREENWELL, F. R. (R)	PULAA, C. H. (R)
KANIHO, H. M. (H R)	WRIGHT, W. J. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BECKLEY, F. W. (H R)	KELIINOI, S. (R)
HAIA, W. P. (R)	NAKALEKA, J. (R)
KALAMA, S. E. (R)	PALI, P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDRADE, F. (R)	HARRIS, W. W. (R)
AYLETT, R. W. (R)	KUMALAE, J. (R)
CHILLINGWORTH, S. F. (R)	LONG, C. A. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

DAMIEN, D. (H R)	OILI, S. K. (H R)
KOU, M. K. (H R)	PAELE, J. K. (H R)
KUPIHEA, D. (I)	VIDA, H. C. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

GANDALL, J. K. (R)	KAILI, S. K. (R)
JAEGER, H. A. (R)	KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)
	SOLOMON MEHEULA, <i>Clerk</i> .

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Legislature at its regular session of 1903, has failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations;

I, SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby call the Legislature to meet in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills for the coming biennial period, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of April, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Three.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be hereto affixed.

DONE AT THE CAPITOL in Honolulu, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1903.

(Seal)

SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the Governor:

G. R. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

EXTRA SESSION OF 1903.

SENATE.

Began April 30.

Ended July 11

Sat 60 Days.

C. L. CRABBE, *President*.
J. D. PARIS, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (I) PARIS, J. D. (R)
KAOHI, J. B. (I) WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. (R) DICKEY, C. H. (R)
KAIUE, S. E. (I)

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R) ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)
BROWN, CECIL (R) KALAUOKALANI, D. (I)
CRABBE, C. L. (R) McCANDLESS, L. L. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NAKAPAAHU, L. (I) WILCOX, S. W. (R)
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

F. W. BECKLEY, *Speaker*.
E. A. KNUDSEN, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FERNANDEZ, A. (H R) LEWIS, J. D. (R)
KEALAWAA, M. K. (H R) PURDY, W. N. (H R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

GREENWELL, F. R. (R) PULAA, C. H. (R)
KANIHO, H. M. (H R) WRIGHT, W. J. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BECKLEY, F. W. (H R) KELIINOI, S. (R)
HAIA, W. P. (R) NAKALEKA, J. (R)
KALAMA, S. E. (R) PALI, P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDRADE, F. (R) HARRIS, W. W. (R)
AYLETT, R. W. (R) KUMALAE, J. (R)
CHILLINGWORTH, S. F. (R) LONG, C. A. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

DAMIEN, D. (H R) OHII, S. K. (H R)
KOU, M. K. (H R) PAELE, J. K. (H R)
KUPIHEA, D. (I) VIDA, H. C. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

GANDALL, J. K. (R) KAILI, S. K. (R)
JAEGER, H. A. (R) KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)
SOLOMON MEHEULA, *Clerk*.

PROCLAMATION

I, GEORGE R. CARTER, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Legislature in Special Session on Wednesday, the Sixth of April, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Four, for the consideration of such financial measures as may be brought before it.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

DONE AT THE CAPITOL in Honolulu, this twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1904.

(Seal)

G. R. CARTER.

By the Governor:

A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary of Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
EXTRA SESSION OF 1904.
SENATE.

Began April 6.

Sat 12 Days.

Ended April 19.

C. L. CRABBE, *President*.
J. D. PARIS, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (I)	PARIS, J. D. (R)
KAOHI, J. B. (I)	WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. P. (R)	DICKEY, C. H. (R)
KAIUE, S. E. (I)	

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R)	ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)
BROWN, CECIL (R)	KALAUOKALANI, D. (I)
CRABBE, C. L. (R)	McCANDLESS, L. L. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NAKAPAAHU, L. (I)	WILCOX, S. W. (R)
	WILLIAM SAVIDGE, <i>Clerk</i> .

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

F. W. BECKLEY, *Speaker*.
E. A. KNUDSEN, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FERNANDEZ, A. (H R)	LEWIS, J. D. (R)
KEALAWAA, M. K. (H R)	PURDY, W. N. (H R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

GREENWELL, F. R. (R)	PULAA, C. H. (R)
KANIHO, H. M. (H R)	WRIGHT, W. J. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BECKLEY, F. W. (H R)	KELIINOI, S. (R)
HAIA, W. P. (R)	NAKALEKA, J. (R)
KALAMA, S. E. (R)	PALI, P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDRADE, F. (R)	HARRIS, W. W. (R)
AYLETT, R. W. (R)	KUMALAE, J. (R)
CHILLINGWORTH, S. F. (R)	LONG, C. A. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

DAMIEN, D. (H R)	OILI, S. K. (H R)
KOU, M. K. (H R)	PAELE, J. K. (H R)
KUPIHEA, D. (I)	VIDA, H. C. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

GANDALL, J. K. (R)	KAILI, S. K. (R)
JAEGER, H. A. (R)	KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)

JOHN H. WISE, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1905.
SENATE.

Began February 15.

Sat 60 Days.

Ended April 26.

D. P. R. ISENBERG, *President*.
J. D. PARIS, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (R)	PARIS, J. D. (R)
HEWITT, G. C. (R)	WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

DICKEY, C. H. (R)	HAYSELDEN, A. N. (R)
KALAMA, S. E. (R)	

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R)	ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)
BISHOP, E. F. (R)	LANE, J. C. (R)
DOWSETT, J. M. (R)	McCANDLESS, L. L. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GANDALL, J. K. (R)	WILCOX, S. W. (R)
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, <i>Clerk</i> .	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

E. A. KNUDSEN, *Speaker*.
O. P. COX, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FERNANDEZ, A. (R)	SHIPMAN, W. H. (R)
LEWIS, J. D. (R)	SMITH, C. S.* (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

GREENWELL, F. R. (R)	KANIHO, H. M. (H R)
HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)	PULAA, C. H. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

COELHO, W. J. (R)	KALINO, J. (R)
COPP, G. (R)	NAKUINA, M. K. (R)
HAIA, W. P. (R)	PALI, P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDRADE, F. (R)	LILIKALANI, E. K. (R)
AYLETT, R. W. (R)	LONG, C. A. (R)
HARRIS, W. W. (R)	QUINN, E. W. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

BROAD, C. (R)	KALEIOPU, A. S. (R)
COX, O. P. (R)	MAHELONA, S. (R)
KALAWAIA, T. H. (R)	WATERHOUSE, F. T. P. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)	RICE, C. A. (R)
MAHIKOA, G. W. (R)	SHELDON, W. J. (R)
D. KALAUOKALANI, <i>Clerk</i> .	

* Name changed to Carlsmith in 1911.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Legislature, at its regular session of 1905, has failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations;

I, GEORGE R. CARTER, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby call the Legislature to meet in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills for the coming biennial period, on Monday, the first day of May, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Five.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be hereto affixed.

DONE AT THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING, in Honolulu, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1905.

(Seal)

G. R. CARTER.

By the Governor:

.....

Secretary of Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
EXTRA SESSION OF 1905.

SENATE.

Began May 1.

Sat 25 Days.

Ended May 29.

D. P. R. ISENBERG, *President*.

J. D. PARIS, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (R)
HEWITT, G. C. (R)

PARIS, J. D. (R)
WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

DICKEY, C. H. (R)

HAYSELDEN, A. N. (R)
KALAMA, S. E. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

ACHI, W. C. (R)
BISHOP, E. F. (R)
DOWSETT, J. M. (R)

ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)
LANE, J. C. (R)
McCANDLESS, L. L. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GANDALL, J. K. (R)

WILCOX, S. W. (R)
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

E. A. KNUDSEN, *Speaker*.

O. P. COX, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FERNANDEZ, A. (R)
LEWIS, J. D. (R)

SHIPMAN, W. H. (R)
SMITH, C. S. (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

GREENWELL, F. R. (R)
HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)

KANIHO, H. M. (H R)
PULAA, C. H. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

COELHO, W. J. (R)
COPP, G. (R)
HAIA, W. P. (R)

KALINO, J. (R)
NAKUINA, M. K. (R)
PALI, P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDRADE, F. (R)
AYLETT, R. W. (R)
HARRIS, W. W. (R)

LILIKALANI, E. K. (R)
LONG, C. A. (R)
QUINN, E. W. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

BROAD, C. (R)
COX, O. P. (R)
KALAWAIA, T. H. (R)

KALEIOPU, A. S. (R)
MAHELONA, S. (R)
WATERHOUSE, F. T. P. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)
MAHIKOA, G. W. (R)

RICE, C. A. (R)
SHELDON, W. J. (R)

D. KALAUOKALANI, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SESSION OF 1907.

SENATE.

Began February 20.

Ended May 1.

Sat 60 Days.

E. F. BISHOP, *President*.
S. E. KALAMA, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. T. (R) MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)
HEWITT, G. C. (R) WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

COELHO, W. J. (R) HAYSELDEN, A. N. (R)
KALAMA, S. E. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BISHOP, E. F. (R) LANE, J. C. (R)
CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R) MCCARTHY, C. J. (D)
DOWSETT, J. M. (R) SMITH, W. O. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GANDALL, J. K. (R) KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.
C. A. RICE, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AKAU, C. K. (R) MOANAUHI, J. W. (R)
KAHANA, S. K. (D) NAILIMA, W. B., Jr. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

ALAWA, D. (D) KANIHO, H. M. (D)
HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R) KEOULI, J. M. (D)

THIRD DISTRICT.

GOMES, A. J. (R) NAKALEKA, J. K. (R)
JOSEPH, L. (R) PALI, P. (R)
KALUNA, J. (R) WAIWAIOLÉ, M. P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CASTRO, A. D. (R) LONG, E. A. C. (R)
HUGHES, J. A. (R) QUINN, E. W. (R)
KALEO, J. H. S. (R) RAWLINS, W. T. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CORREA, S. P. (R) LELEIWI, W. K. (R)
KALANI, J. (R) MAHOE, S. K. (D)
KALEIOPU, A. S. (R) PAOO, J. L. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R) SHELDON, W. J. (R)
RICE, C. A. (R) SILVA, J. I. (R)
JOHN H. WISE, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1909.

SENATE.

Began February 17.

Ended April 28.

Sat 60 Days.

W. O. SMITH, *President*.

S. E. KALAMA, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BAKER, D. (D)
BROWN, J. T. (R)

MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)
WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

COELHO, W. J. (R)

KALAMA, S. E. (R)
ROBINSON, W. T. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R)
HARVEY, F. R. (D)
McCARTHY, C. J. (D)

MOORE, H. T. (D)
QUINN, E. W. (R)
SMITH, W. O. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FAIRCHILD, G. H. (R)

KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.

C. A. RICE, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AFFONSO, G. F. (R)
FURTADO, M. T. (D)

KEALAWAA, M. K. (D)
MOANAU, J. W. (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)
KANIHO, H. M. (H R)

KAWEWEHI, H. L. (H R)
MAKEKAU, M. K. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CARLEY, E. B. (R)
HIHIO, J. K. (R)
KAWAAKOA, J. W. (R)

NAKALEKA, J. (R)
NAWAHINE, R. J. K. (D)
WAIWAI, M. P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CASTRO, A. D. (R)
COHEN, J. C. (R)
DOUTHITT, E. A. (R)

KAMANOU, J. K. (R)
LONG, E. A. C. (R)
SHINGLE, R. W. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CORREA, S. P. (R)
KALEIOPU, A. S. (R)
KAMA, D. K. (R)

KAMAHU, D. (D)
KINNEY, R. (R)
LIKE, E. L. (D)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R)
HUDDY, G. H. (R)

RICE, C. A. (R)
SHELDON, W. J. (R)
EDWARD WOODWARD, *Clerk*.

PROCLAMATION

I, WALTER F. FREAR, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, hereby convene the Legislature in special session on Tuesday, the second day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Nine, for the consideration of proposed amendments of the Organic Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

DONE at the Capitol in Honolulu this nineteenth day of October, Nineteen Hundred and Nine.

(Seal)

(Signed) WALTER F. FREAR.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SPECIAL SESSION OF 1909.
SENATE.

Began November 2.

Ended November 6.

Sat 5 Days.

W. O. SMITH, *President*.
S. E. KALAMA, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BAKER, D. (D) MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)
BROWN, J. T. (R) WOODS, P. P. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

COELHO, W. J. (R) KALAMA, S. E. (R)
ROBINSON, W. T. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R) MOORE, H. T. (D)
HARVEY, F. R. (D) QUINN, E. W. (R)
McCARTHY, C. J. (D) SMITH, W. O. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FAIRCHILD, G. H. (R) KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)

JOHN H. WISE, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.
C. A. RICE, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AFFONSO, G. F. (R) KEALAWAA, M. K. (D)
FURTADO, M. T. (D) MOANAULI, J. W. (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R) KAWEWEHI, H. L. (H R)
KANIHO, H. M. (H R) MAKEKAU, M. K. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CARLEY, E. B. (R) NAKALEKA, J. (R)
HIHIO, J. K. (R) NAWAHINE, R. J. K. (D)
KAWAAKOA, J. W. (R) WAIWAIOLU, M. P. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CASTRO, A. D. (R) KAMANOUULU, J. K. (R)
COHEN, J. C. (R) LONG, E. A. C. (R)
DOUTHITT, E. A. (R) SHINGLE, R. W. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CORREA, S. P. (R) KAMAHU, D. (D)
KALEIOPU, A. S. (R) KINNEY, R. (R)
KAMA, D. K. (R) LIKE, E. L. (D)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R) RICE, C. A. (R)
HUDDY, G. H. (R) SHELDON, W. J. (R)
EDWARD WOODWARD, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1911.

SENATE.

Began February 15.

Sat 60 Days.

Ended April 26.

E. A. KNUDSEN, *President*.
S. E. KALAMA, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BAKER, D. K. (D)	HEWITT, G. C. (R)
BROWN, J. T. (R)	MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

KALAMA, S. E. (R)	PALI, P. (R)
ROBINSON, W. T. (R)	

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, CECIL (R)	KALEIOPU, A. S. (R)
CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R)	MOORE, H. T.* (D)
JUDD, A. F. (R)	QUINN, E. W. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FAIRCHILD, G. F. (R)	KNUDSEN, E. A. (R)
	JOHN H. WISE, <i>Clerk</i> .

* Excused for session on account of illness.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.
C. A. RICE, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AFFONSO, G. F. (R)	MOANAULI, J. W. (R)
HALE, J. P. (R)	RICKARD, H. S. (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)	MAKEKAU, M. K. (R)
KAWEWEHI, H. L. (H R)	YATES, J. R. (D)

THIRD DISTRICT.

COCKETT, JOS. (R)	KELIINOI, S. (R)
COOKE, G. P. (R)	TAVARES, A. F. (R)
KAWAAKOA, J. W. (R)	WAIHAHOLO, E. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

KAMANOULU, J. K. (R)	TOWSE, ED. (R)
LONG, E. A. C. (R)	WATKINS, N. (R)
MARCALLINO, A. L. (R)	WILLIAMSON, W. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ARCHER, F. K. (R)	FERNANDEZ, E. K. (R)
CASTLE, A. L. (R)	KANEKOA, C. (R)
CORREA, S. P. (R)	MAHOE, S. K. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R)	RICE, C. A. (R)
HUDDY, G. H. (R)	SHELDON, W. J. (R)
	EDWARD WOODWARD, <i>Clerk</i> .

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1913.

SENATE.

Began February 19.

Ended April 30.

Sat 60 Days.

E. A. KNUDSEN, *President*.
R. H. MAKEKAU, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BAKER, D. K. (D) MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)
HEWITT, G. C.* (R) METZGER, D. E. (D)
WOODS, J. F.*¹ (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. A. (R) PALI, P. (R)
PENHALLOW, H. B. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, CECIL (R) IAUKEA, C. P. (D)
CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R) JUDD, A. F. (R)
COKE, J. L. (D) WIRTZ, A. J. (D)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

KNUDSEN, E. A. (R) RICE, C. A. (R)
JOHN H. WISE, *Clerk*.

* Died March 9.

*¹ Vice Hewitt, deceased. Seated April 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.
J. H. CONEY, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HUDDY, G. H. (R) LYMAN, N. K. (R)
IRWIN, A. (D) SILVA, E. DA (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R) KAUPIKO, D. K. (R)
KAAUA, E. K. (R) KAWEWEHI, H. L. (H R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

COOKE, G. P. (R) TAVARES, A. F. (R)
GOODNESS, P. J. (R) WAIHAHOLO, E. (R)
MAKEKAU, C. K. (R) WILCOX, J. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ASCH, J. W. (D) PAXSON, S. S. (D)
COOKE, C. H. (R) ROBERTSON, A. (D)
KINSLEA, W. R. (D) WATKINS, N. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

KALAKIELA, J. S. (D) McCANDLESS, E. J. (D)
KANIHO, H. M. (D) PAELE, J. K. (D)
KUPIHEA, D. (D) POEPOE, J. M.* (D)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R) SHELDON, W. J. (R)
LOTA, J. K. (R) SPALDING, R. P. (R)

* Died April 10.

EDWARD WOODWARD, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SESSION OF 1915.

SENATE.

Began February 17.

Ended April 28.

Sat 60 Days.

C. F. CHILLINGWORTH, *President*.R. H. MAKEKAU, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BAKER, D. K. (D)

MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)

DESHA, S. L. (R)

METZGER, D. E. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. A. (R)

PENHALLOW, H. B. (R)

ROBINSON, W. T. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CASTLE, A. L. (R)

IAUKEA, C. P. (D)

CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R)

QUINN, E. W. (R)

COKE, J. L. (D)

WIRTZ, A. J. (D)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

MIKAELE, M. A. (D)

RICE, C. A. (R)

A. E. LLOYD, Clerk to April 10.

CLAUS ROBERTS, Clerk from April 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.J. H. CONEY, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HALE, J. P. (R)

LYMAN, N. K. (R)

HUDDY, G. H. (R)

SILVA, E. DA (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)

KAWEWEHI, H. L. (R)

KAUPIKO, D. K. (R)

MAKEKAU, M. K. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CROCKETT, W. F. (R)

NAWAHINE, R. J. K. (R)

GARCIA, A. (R)

TAVARES, A. F. (R)

GOODNESS, P. J. (R)

WAIAHOLO, E. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

BROWN, C. H. (R)

RAWLINS, W. T. (R)

COOKE, C. H. (R)

WATKINS, N. (R)

ISENBERG, D. P. R. (R)

WILLIAMSON, W. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

AIU, E. K. (R)

FERNANDEZ, E. K. (R)

CRAWFORD, E. J. (R)

KUPIHEA, D. M. (D)

CRAWFORD, W. H. (R)

VIEIRA, H. (R)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R)

KULA, J. K. (R)

FASSOTH, J. (R)

LOTA, J. K. (R)

EDWARD WOODWARD, *Clerk*.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1917.
SENATE.

Began February 21.

Sat 60 Days.

Ended May 2.

C. F. CHILLINGWORTH, *President*.

R. H. MAKEKAU, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

DESHA, S. L. (R)
HIND, ROBERT (R)

KAMAUOHA, G. P. (R)
MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. A. (R)

COOKE, G. P. (R)
ROBINSON, W. T. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CASTLE, A. L. (R)
CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R)
CORREA, S. P. (R)

PACHECO, M. C. (D)
QUINN, E. W. (R)
SHINGLE, R. W. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R)

MIKAELE, M. A. (D)

O. P. SOARES, *Clerk*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.

A. F. TAVARES, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

KELEKOLIO, B. H. (R)
LEAL, J. (D)

LYMAN, N. K. (R)
SILVA, E. DA (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)
KAAUA, E. K. (R)

KAWAHA, G. K. (R)
KAWEWEHI, H. L. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, J., Jr. (R)
JOSEPH, L. L. (R)
PASCHOAL, M. G. (R)

TAVARES, A. F. (R)
WAIAHOLO, E. (R)
WALSH, J. J. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDREWS, L. (R)
COOKE, C. H. (R)
JARRETT, J. K. (R)

MARQUEZ, C. N. (R)
PETRIE, T. H. (R)
WILDER, G. P. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

AHUNA, R. (D)
FERNANDEZ, E. K. (R)
KALANA, J. (D)

KUPIHEA, D. M. (D)
MILES, W. E. (D)
MOSSMAN, W. F. (D)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JERVES, J. DE C. (R)
KULA, J. K. (R)

LOTA, J. K. (R)
WILCOX, C. H. (R)

EDWARD WOODWARD, *Clerk*.

PROCLAMATION

I, LUCIUS E. PINKHAM, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, hereby convene the Legislature in Special Session on Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen, for consideration of such legislation and appropriations as have been made necessary by the elements, the war, local conditions and the pressing welfare of the people of this Territory.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

DONE at the Capitol, in Honolulu, this Thirtieth day of April, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

(Seal)

(Signed) LUCIUS E. PINKHAM,
Governor of Hawaii.

By the Governor:

(Signed) CURTIS P. IAUKEA,
Secretary of Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SPECIAL SESSION OF 1918.

SENATE.

Began May 14.

Ended May 31.

Sat 15 Days.

C. F. CHILLINGWORTH, *President*.R. H. MAKEKAU, *Vice-President*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

DESHA, S. L. (R)	KAMAUOHA, G. P. (R)
HIND, ROBERT (R)	MAKEKAU, R. H. (D)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. A. (R)	COOKE, G. P. (R)
	ROBINSON, W. T. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

CASTLE, A. L. (R)	PACHECO, M. C. (D)
CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R)	QUINN, E. W. (R)
CORREA, S. P. (R)	SHINGLE, R. W. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R)	MIKAELE, M. A. (D)
	ALBERT E. LLOYD, <i>Clerk</i> .

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker*.A. F. TAVARES, *Vice-Speaker*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

KELEKOLIO, B. H. (R)	LYMAN, N. K.* (R)
LEAL, J. (D)	SILVA, E. DA (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)	KAWAHA, G. K. (R)
KAAUA, E. K. (R)	KAWEWEHI, H. L. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, J., Jr. (R)	TAVARES, A. F. (R)
JOSEPH, L. L. (R)	WAIHAHOLO, E. (R)
PASCHOAL, M. G. (R)	WALSH, J. J. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDREWS, L. (R)	MARQUEZ, C. N. (R)
COOKE, C. H. (R)	PETRIE, T. H. (R)
JARRETT, J. K. (R)	WILDER, G. P. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

AHUNA, R. (D)	KUPIHEA, D. M. (D)
FERNANDEZ, E. K. (R)	MILES, W. E. (D)
KALANA, J. (D)	MOSSMAN, W. F. (D)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JERVES, J. DE C. (R)	LOTA, J. K. (R)
KULA, J. K. (R)	WILCOX, C. H. (R)
	EDWARD WOODWARD, <i>Clerk</i> .

* Absent from Territory.

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
SESSION OF 1919.

SENATE.

Holdover.

Elect.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HIND, ROBERT (R)	DESHA, STEPHEN L. (R)
KAMAOUHA, G. P. (R)	RUSSEL, J. W. (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

BALDWIN, H. A. (R)	RICE, HAROLD W. (R)
COOKE, GEO. P. (R)	

THIRD DISTRICT.

CORREA, S. P. (R)	CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. (R)
PACHECO, M. C. (D)	KING, CHARLES E. (R)
SHINGLE, R. W. (R)	WISE, JOHN H. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CONEY, J. H. (R)	RICE, CHARLES A. (R)
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members-Elect.

FIRST DISTRICT.

KAI, JOHN K. (R)	ROSE, OTTO W. (R)
LYMAN, HENRY J. (R)	DA SILVA, EVAN (R)

SECOND DISTRICT.

HOLSTEIN, H. L. (R)	KAUPIKO, D. K. (R)
KAAUA, E. K. (R)	KAWEWEHI, H. L. (R)

THIRD DISTRICT.

BROWN, JOHN, Jr. (R)	PASCHOAL, M. G. (R)
JOSEPH, LEVI L. (R)	TAVARES, A. F. (R)
KAUMEHEIWA, L. B. (R)	WAIHAHOLO, E. (R)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ANDRADE, FRANK (R)	JARRETT, JAMES K. (R)
ANDREWS, LORRIN (R)	LEWIS, A., Jr. (R)
CASTLE, H. K. L. (R)	RAWLINS, WILLIAM T. (R)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

AHUNA, ROBERT (D)	KALAKIELA, J. S. (D)
FERNANDEZ, E. K. (R)	KUMALAE, JONAH (D)
HOLT, G. H., Jr. (D)	KUPIHEA, DAVID M. (D)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

AGUIAR, MANUEL R., Jr. (R)	KAAHU, SAMUEL K. (R)
CHANDLER, J. S. (D)	WERNER, JAMES (R)

RECORD OF SERVICE

ABBREVIATIONS.

N.	Noble.
S.	Senator.
R.	Representative.
P.	President.
V. P.	Vice-President.
S. (following year).....	Speaker.
V. S.	Vice-Speaker.
reg.	Regular Session.
ex.	Extra Session.
sp.	Special Session.
pt.	Part of Session. (See Session indicated for explanation.)

Names marked * indicate Minister.

Names marked (w) indicate Woman.

A.

ACHI, WILLIAM C.	R. 1898.— S. 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.
AFFONSO, G. F.	R. 1909, 1911.
AHOLO, L.	R. 1860, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876 V. P., 1878 V. P., 1880 V. P., 1882 V. P., 1884 V. P., 1886 V. P.
AHULII, J.	R. 1901.
AHUNA, R.	R. 1917, 1918.
AIU, E. K.	R. 1915.
AIWOHI, S.	R. 1876, 1882.
AKA, W. B.	R. 1853, 1856.
AKAU, C. K.	R. 1907.
AKI, S. K.	R. 1892.
AKINA, J. A.	R. 1892, 1901 S.
ALAPA	R. 1845, 1846.
ALAPAI, J.	R. 1862.
ALAPAI, J. K. (w)	N. 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849.
ALAWA, D.	R. 1907.
ALLEN, ELISHA HUNT*	1854, 1855, 1856.
AMARA, J.	R. 1884, 1886.
ANDERSON, JAMES	N. 1890, 1892.
ANDRADE, F.	R. 1903, 1904, 1905.
ANDREWS, L.	R. 1917, 1918.
APIKI, O. K.	R. 1890.
ARCHER, F. K.	R. 1911.
ARMSTRONG, RICHARD* ...	1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 reg. & sp.
ARMSTRONG, RICHARD	N. 1859 ex., 1860.
ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM N* ..	1882.
ASCH, J. W.	R. 1913.
ASHFORD, C. W.*	1887, 1888, 1890 pt.
ASHFORD, C. W.	R. 1892.
ATKINSON, A. T.	R. 1898.

- AUSTIN, JONATHAN* 1887, 1888, 1890 pt.
 AUSTIN, J. W. **R.** 1855 reg. & sp., 1858-9 (**S.** pt.).
 AUSTIN, S. L. **R.** 1855 sp.
 AUWAA **R.** 1845, 1847.
 AYLETT, R. W. **R.** 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905.

B.

- BAILEY, E. H. **N.** 1887, 1888.
 BAKER, DAVID K. **S.** 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915.
 BAKER, J. T. **R.** 1884, 1886, 1890.
 BAKER, R. H. **R.** 1880.
 BALDWIN, D. D. **R.** 1860, 1862.
 BALDWIN, H. A. **S.** 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 BALDWIN, H. P. **N.** 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892.—**S.** 1895, 1896,
 1897, 1898, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904.
 BARENABA **R.** 1851, 1852, 1856.
 BARENABA, GEORGE **R.** 1856, 1860, 1862, 1876.
 BARTOW, C. S. **R.** 1856.
 BECKLEY, F. W., Sr. **R.** 1880.
 BECKLEY, F. W., Jr. **R.** 1901 V. S., 1903 S., 1904 S.
 BERGER, C. O. **N.** 1890 pt., 1892.
 BERTLEMAN, C. **N.** 1887, 1888 pt.
 BICKERTON, R. F. **R.** 1878.
 BIPIKANE, J. W. **R.** 1892.
 BIRCH, THOMAS N. **R.** 1874, 1876.
 BISHOP, CHARLES R. **R.** 1853.—**N.** 1859 ex., 1860, 1862, 1864,
 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873 pt.,
 1874 reg. P., 1876, 1878, 1880 P.,
 1882, 1884, 1886.
 BISHOP, CHARLES R.* 1873 pt., 1874 ex.
 BISHOP, E. F. **S.** 1905, 1907 P.
 BLAIR, J. D. **R.** 1855 sp.
 BOND, E. C. **R.** 1895, 1896.
 BOND, E. P. **R.** 1853, 1854.
 BOWLIN, R. H. **R.** 1854.
 BOYD, EDWIN H. **R.** 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870.
 BROAD, C. **R.** 1905.
 BROWN, CECIL **R.** 1876, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890.
 BROWN, CECIL* 1892 pt.
 BROWN, CECIL **S.** 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1901, 1902, 1903,
 1904, 1911, 1913.
 BROWN, C. H. **R.** 1915.
 BROWN, FRANK **R.** 1882, 1884, 1887, 1888.
 BROWN, GODFREY **R.** 1884.
 BROWN, GODFREY* 1887 pt., 1890 pt.
 BROWN, J., Jr. **R.** 1917, 1918.
 BROWN, JOHN T. **S.** 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1909,
 1911.
 BURCHARDT, E. A. **N.** 1890 pt. (absent on leave from July
 24).
 BUSH, JOHN E. **N.** 1880, 1882 pt., 1884, 1886.—**R.** 1890,
 1892.
 BUSH, JOHN E.* 1882 pt.

C

- CAMPBELL, JAMES **N.** 1887, 1888.
 CARLEY, E. B. **R.** 1909.
 CARTER, GEORGE R. **S.** 1901.

- CARTER, J. O.R 1872, 1873.
 CASTLE, A. L.R. 1911.—S. 1915, 1917, 1918.
 CASTLE, SAMUEL N.R. 1864.—N. 1876, 1878, 1880.
 CASTLE, WILLIAM R.* 1876.
 CASTLE, WILLIAM R.R. 1878, 1886.—N. 1887 P. pt., 1888 P. pt.
 CASTRO, A. D.R. 1907, 1909.
 CHAMBERLAIN, J. E.R. 1858-9.
 CHAMBERLAYNE, R. K.R. 1860.
 CHILLINGWORTH, C. F. ...S. 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915 P., 1917 P.,
 1918 P.
 CHILLINGWORTH, S. F. ...R. 1903, 1904.
 CLEGHORN, A. S.N. 1874 reg., 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884,
 1886.
 CLUNEY, J. C.R. 1895, 1896.
 COCKETT, JOS.R. 1911.
 COCKETT, P.R. 1890 pt.
 COELHO, WILLIAM J.R. 1905.—S. 1907, 1909.
 COHEN, J. C.R. 1909.
 COKE, JAMES L.S. 1913, 1915.
 CONEY, J. H.R. 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913 V. S., 1915 V. S.
 —S. 1917, 1918.
 COOKE, C. H.R. 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 COOKE, GEO. P.R. 1911, 1913.—S. 1917, 1918.
 COPP, G.R. 1905.
 CORNWELL, W. H.N. 1890, 1892 pt.
 CORNWELL, W. H.* 1892 pt.
 CORREA, S. P.R. 1907, 1909, 1911.—S. 1917, 1918.
 COX, O. P.R. 1905 V. S.
 CRABBE, C. L.S. 1901, 1902 P., 1903 P., 1904 P.
 CRABBE, H. G.N. 1890.
 CRAWFORD, E. J.R. 1915.
 CRAWFORD, W. H.R. 1915.
 COLBURN, JOHN F.* 1892 pt.
 CREIGHTON, CHARLES* ... 1892 pt.
 CREIGHTON, R. J.* 1886 pt.
 CROCKETT, W. F.R. 1915.
 CUMMINGS, PRESTONR. 1855 sp., 1856.
 CUMMINGS, WM. H.R. 1890.
 CUMMINS, J. A.R. 1874.—N. 1890 pt., 1892.
 CUMMINS, J. A.* 1890 pt.

D

- DAMIEN, DANIELR. 1903, 1904.
 DAMON, S. M.* 1890 pt.
 DANIELS, W. H.R. 1887, 1888.
 DARE, JOHN T.* 1886 pt.
 DAVIS, JAMESR. 1895, 1896.
 DAVIS, ROBERT G.R. 1855 reg. & sp.
 DEACON, HENRYR. 1887, 1888.
 DESHA, STEPHEN L.S. 1915, 1917, 1918.
 deVARIGNY, C.* 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868.
 DICKEY, CHARLES H.R. 1886, 1901.—S. 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.
 DOLE, G. H.N. 1887, 1888.
 DOLE, SANFORD B.R. 1884, 1886.
 DOMINIS, JOHN O.N. 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873,
 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884,
 1886.
 DOUTHITT, E. A.R. 1909.

- DOWSETT, J. I., Sr.**R.** 1858-9, 1860, 1862.—**N.** 1874 reg., 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888.
 DOWSETT, J. I., Jr.**R.** 1887, 1888.
 DOWSETT, JOHN M.**S.** 1905, 1907.
 DRIER, A.**N.** 1892.
 DWIGHT, S. G.**R.** 1855 sp.

E

- EDMONDS, W.**R.** 1892.
 EMMELUTH, J.**R.** 1901.
 ENA, JOHN**N.** 1892.
 EWALIKO, J.**R.** 1901.

F

- FAIRCHILD, G. H.**S.** 1909, 1911.
 FASSOTH, J.**R.** 1915.
 FERNANDEZ, A.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1905.
 FERNANDEZ, E. K.**R.** 1911, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 FOSTER, W. E.**N.** 1887, 1888.
 FULLER, JOSIAH**R.** 1854, 1855 reg.
 FUNK, FRANCIS**R.** 1851, 1852, 1853.
 FURTADO, M. T.**R.** 1909.

G

- GANDALL, JOHN K.**R.** 1903, 1904.—**S.** 1905, 1907.
 GARCIA, A.**R.** 1915.
 GARDNER, J.**R.** 1882, 1884.
 GAY, FRANCIS**R.** 1887, 1888.
 GAY, J. W.**R.** 1876.
 GEAR, A. V.**R.** 1898.
 GIBSON, WALTER M.**R.** 1878, 1880, 1882 pt.
 GIBSON, WALTER M.* 1882 pt., 1884, 1886.
 GILFILLAN, A. F.**R.** 1901.
 GLENDEN, G.**R.** 1880.
 GOMES, A. J.**R.** 1907.
 GOODNESS, P. J.**R.** 1913, 1915.
 GREEN, J. P.**R.** 1860.
 GREEN, W. L.* 1874 reg., 1876, 1882 pt., 1887, 1888.
 GREENWELL, F. R.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1905.
 GREGG, DAVID L.* 1858-9, 1860, 1862.
 GULICK, C. T.* 1884, 1886 pt., 1892 pt.
 GULICK, P. J.**R.** 1851.

H

- HAAHEO, S. H.**R.** 1901.
 HAALELEA**N.** 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858-9, 1860, 1862.
 HAALILIO**N.** 1842.
 HAIA, S. W.**R.** 1854.
 HAIA, W. P.**R.** 1895, 1896, 1903, 1904, 1905.
 HALE, J. P.**R.** 1911, 1915.
 HALEKAI**R.** 1860.
 HALEMANU, G. W. D.**R.** 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1876.
 HALL, E. O.* 1873, 1874 ex.
 HALSTEAD, W. H.**R.** 1876, 1878, 1890.
 HALUALANI, L. K.**R.** 1895, 1896.
 HANAIKE, W.**R.** 1870, 1872, 1873.

- HANUNA, E. M. **R.** 1895, 1896.
 HANUNA, J. K. **R.** 1878, 1880.
 HARRIS, C. C. **R.** 1854, 1862.
 HARRIS, C. C.* 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872.
 HARRIS, W. W. **R.** 1903, 1904, 1905.
 HART, ISAAC K. **R.** 1866, 1867, 1872, 1873.
 HARTWELL, A. S.* 1874 reg. pt., 1878 pt.
 HARVEY, F. R. **S.** 1909.
 HAUPU, P. **R.** 1874, 1882.
 HAYSELDEN, A. N. **S.** 1905, 1907.
 HAYSELDEN, F. H. **R.** 1886.
 HELEKUNIHI, E. **R.** 1876, 1887, 1888.
 HELELUHE, J. H. **R.** 1855 sp., 1862 pt., 1864, 1866, 1867.
 HEUCK, T. C. **R.** 1864, 1866, 1867.
 HEWITT, GEO. C. **S.** 1905, 1907, 1911, 1913 pt.
 HIHIO, J. K. **R.** 1901, 1909.
 HIND, ROBERT **S.** 1917, 1918.
 HIND, R. R. **N.** 1890, 1892.
 HITCHCOCK, D. H. **R.** 1858-9, 1872 V. P., 1873 V. P., 1884.—
 N. 1887, 1888.
 HITCHCOCK, H. R. **R.** 1862, 1868, 1870 V. P.
 HOAPILI **N.** 1841.
 HOAPILI, J. G. **R.** 1866, 1867.—**N.** 1892.
 HOCKING, A. **S.** 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 HOLLISTER, R. S. **R.** 1855 sp., 1858-9.
 HOLSTEIN, H. L. **S.** 1896 pt., 1897, 1898.—**R.** 1905, 1907 S.,
 1909 S., 1911 S., 1913 S., 1915 S.,
 1917 S., 1918 S.
 HONOKAUPU **R.** 1852.
 HOOGS, WILLIAM H. **R.** 1901.
 HOPKINS, CHARLES G. **N.** 1859 ex., 1860, 1866, 1867.
 HOPKINS, CHARLES G.* ... 1864.
 HOPKINS, C. L. **N.** 1892 pt.
 HOPU, ASA **R.** 1858-9 pt., 1860, 1868, 1870.
 HORNER, A. **R.** 1890, 1892.
 HORNER, C. F. **R.** 1887, 1888.
 HORNER, J. M. **N.** 1890, 1892.
 HORNER, W. Y. **N.** 1890, 1892.—**S.** 1895, 1896, 1897.
 HUDDY, G. H. **R.** 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915.
 HUGHES, JOHN A. **R.** 1907.
 HULU, IONA **R.** 1848.
 HULULI **R.** 1866, 1867.
 HUSTACE, FRANK **R.** 1887, 1888.
 HUTCHISON, F. W.* 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872.

I

- IAUKEA, C. P. **S.** 1913, 1915.
 II, JOHN **N.** 1841, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849,
 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854.—**R.**
 1855 reg. & sp.—**N.** 1858-9, 1860,
 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868.
 IOSEPA **R.** 1854.
 IOSEPA, J. K. **R.** 1892.
 IRWIN, ARCHER **R.** 1913.
 ISENBERG, D. P. R. **S.** 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 P.—**R.** 1915.
 ISENBERG, P. D. R. **N.** 1874 reg., 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884,
 1886, 1890.—**R.** 1898.

J

- JAEGER, A. **N.** 1887, 1888.
 JAEGER, H. A. **R.** 1903, 1904.
 JARRETT, J. K. **R.** 1917, 1918.
 JERVES, J. de C. **R.** 1917, 1918.
 JONES, E. **R.** 1868.
 JONES, P. C.* 1892 pt.
 JONES, W. CLAUD **R.** 1868 pt.
 JOSEPH, L. L. **R.** 1907, 1917, 1918.
 JUDD, A. F., Sr. **R.** 1868 pt., 1872, 1873 pt.
 JUDD, A. F., Sr.* 1873 pt., 1874 ex.
 JUDD, A. F., Jr. **S.** 1911, 1913.
 JUDD, CHARLES H. **R.** 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873.—**N.** 1880, 1882,
 1884, 1886.
 JUDD, G. P.* 1843, 1845, 1851, 1852, 1853.
 JUDD, G. P. **R.** 1858-9 pt.

K

- KAAE, J. **N.** 1882, 1884, 1886.
 KAAHALAMA, E. **R.** 1851.
 KAAI, S. K. **R.** 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874 V. P.—**N.** 1876,
 1878, 1880, 1882.
 KAAI, S. W. **R.** 1880, 1886, 1898 V. S.
 KAAINOA, S. W. **R.** 1866, 1867.
 KAAKUA, J. H. **R.** 1858-9, 1860 pt., 1862.
 KAANAANA, S. **R.** 1878, 1880 pt.
 KAAPA, L. **R.** 1851, 1854, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867.
 KAAUA, E. K. **R.** 1913, 1917, 1918.
 KAAUKAI **R.** 1845, 1860.
 KAAUWAEPA, J. H. **R.** 1858-9.
 KAAUWAI, D. K. **R.** 1854, 1855 reg. & sp.
 KAAUWAI, I. K. **R.** 1901.
 KAAUWAI, W. H. **R.** 1862, 1870.
 KAAUWAI, Z. **R.** 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855 reg.
 KAE, J. **N.** 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851,
 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 reg. & sp.,
 1856.
 KAE, S. K. **R.** 1895, 1896, 1898.
 KAE, P. Y. **N.** 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873,
 1878, 1880.
 KAHAI, J. **R.** 1858-9, 1864, 1874.
 KAHALE, W. **R.** 1848, 1855 reg.
 KAHALEAAHU, J. P. E. **R.** 1864.
 KAHALEWAI, A. M. **R.** 1862 pts., 1864.
 KAHANA, S. K. **R.** 1907.
 KAHANANUI, M. **R.** 1862, 1864, 1872, 1873.
 KAHANU, H. A. **N.** 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873,
 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880.
 KAHAULELIO, D. H. **R.** 1898.
 KAHAULELIO, J. D. **R.** 1866, 1867, 1870.
 KAHEKILI **N.** 1841.
 KAHILINA, I. H. **S.** 1901.
 KAHOOHALAHALA, S. **R.** 1864.
 KAHOOKANO, J. D. **R.** 1855 sp., 1856, 1862.
 KAHOOKANO, J. K. **R.** 1890.
 KAHOOKAUMAHA, J. A. **R.** 1862.
 KAHOOKUI **R.** 1851, 1852.

- KAHUILA, J. R. 1876.
 KAHULANUI, S. R. R. 1856, 1860.
 KAHULU, N. R. 1866, 1867.
 KAHULU, H. N. R. 1880.
 KAIAIKAWAHA, J. N. R. 1878.
 KAILI, S. K. R. 1903, 1904.
 KAILIHAONA, W. H. R. 1853.
 KAILIHOA R. 1860.
 KAINA, L. R. 1876.
 KAIUE, D. W. R. 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876.
 KAIUE, S. E. S. 1901 V. P. & P., 1902, 1903, 1904.
 KAKANI, C. K. R. 1858-9 pt., 1866, 1867, 1874.
 KAKINA, J. R. 1874, 1880.
 KALAAUKANE, G. B. R. 1855 reg.
 KALA R. 1846.
 KALAIHOA, M. S. R. 1851.
 KALAKAUA, DAVID N. 1859 ex., 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867,
 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873.
 KALAKIELA, J. S. R. 1913.
 KALAMA, C. N. R. 1880.
 KALAMA, H. (w) N. 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.
 KALAMA, S. E. R. 1903, 1904.—S. 1905, 1907 V. P., 1909
 V. P., 1911 V. P.
 KALAMA, S. P. R. 1853, 1854, 1855 reg. & sp., 1856,
 1858-9, 1860, 1870.
 KALANA, JOSEPH R. 1907, 1917, 1918.
 KALANIPOO, J. M. R. 1858-9, 1864.
 KALAUHALA R. 1852.
 KALAUKOA, A. P. R. 1876, 1887, 1888.
 KALAU, A. R. 1880 pt.
 KALAUOKALANI, D. S. 1901 V. P. pt., 1902, 1903, 1904.
 KALAWAHI R. 1845.
 KALAWAIA, T. H. R. 1905.
 KALEIOPU, A. S. R. 1905, 1907, 1909.—S. 1911.
 KALEO, J. H. S. R. 1907.
 KALILI, J. R. 1851, 1852.
 KALINO, J. R. 1905.
 KALU, CHARLES R. 1868.
 KALUA, J. W. R. 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1890 pt.
 KALUAPIHAOLE, J. R. 1870.
 KALUHI, J. R. 1882.
 KALUNA, J. R. 1892, 1907.
 KALUNA, W. R. 1853, 1855 reg.
 KAMA, D. K. R. 1909.
 KAMAHU, D. R. 1909.
 KAMAI, D. R. 1887, 1888.
 KAMAI, P. R. 1890.
 KAMAIPELEKANE, E. P. R. 1852, 1854, 1855 sp., 1856, 1858-9.
 KAMAKAU, S. M. R. 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 reg., 1856,
 1860, 1870, 1876.
 KAMAKAU, W. P. N. 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873.
 KAMAKELE, J. R. 1882, 1884.
 KAMALO, J. H. R. 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867.
 KAMANOU, J. K. R. 1909, 1911.
 KAMAUOHA, G. P. R. 1887, 1888, 1892, 1895 V. S., 1896 V. S.
 —S. 1917, 1918.
 KAMAUOHA, K. R. 1876, 1878.
 KAMEHAMEHA, LOT N. 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 P., 1856, 1858-9,
 1860, 1862 P.

- KANAINA, C.N. 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1849,
1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856,
1858-9, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867,
1868, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876.
- KANEALII, L. W. P.R. 1876, 1878, 1884, 1890, 1892.
- KANEHOA, J. Y.N. 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851.
- KANEKOA, CHARLESR. 1911.
- KANIHO, H. M.R. 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1913.
- KANOA, P.N. 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852,
1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858-9, 1860,
1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872,
1873, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882.
- KANOA, P. P.N. 1882, 1884, 1886, 1890, 1892.
- KANUHA, D.S. 1901.
- KAOHI, J. B.S. 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904.
- KAOLIKO, J. K.R. 1878.
- KAONAR. 1853.
- KAPAAKEA, CAESARN. 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851,
1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858-9,
1860, 1864, 1866.
- KAPAER. 1845.
- KAPAHU, J. N.R. 1874, 1878, 1880 pt., 1892.
- KAPAUR. 1846.
- KAPEAU, G. L.N. 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855,
1856.
- KAPEHE, S.R. 1851, 1852.
- KAPENA, JONAHN. 1845, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1862,
1864, 1866.
- KAPENA, J. M.N. 1876, 1882, 1886.
- KAPENA, J. M.*R. 1878, 1880, 1884.
- KAPIHE, M.R. 1856, 1858-9, 1862, 1870.
- KAPULE, C. K.R. 1874.
- KAUAI, E. L.R. 1886.
- KAUAI, J.R. 1874, 1876, 1878, 1882.
- KAUHANÉ, J.R. 1862, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1887 V. P., 1888
V. P.—N. 1890 V. P., 1892 V. P.—
S. 1895 V. P., 1896 V. P., 1897 V. P.,
1898 V. P.
- KAUHI, A.R. 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892.
- KAUIMAKAOLE, G. P.R. 1901.
- KAUKAHA, D.R. 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874.
- KAUKAU, A.R. 1872, 1873, 1878.
- KAUKAU, J. A.R. 1874, 1878, 1882 pt., 1886.
- KAULIA, ASAR. 1884, 1886.
- KAULIA, W. J.R. 1860, 1866, 1867.
- KAULUKOU, J. L.R. 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 pt., 1898 S.
- KAULUKOU, J. L.*R. 1886 pt.
- KAUMAEA, Z. P.R. 1846, 1852, 1854, 1855 reg., 1858-9 pt.
- KAUNAMANO, J. K.R. 1864, 1866, 1867, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886,
1892.
- KAUOHAI, MOSESR. 1851, 1852 pt.
- KAUPIKO, D. K.R. 1913, 1915.
- KAUWAHI, J. W. H.R. 1853, 1864.
- KAUWILA, J. M.R. 1882, 1884.
- KAWAAKOA, J. W.R. 1909, 1911.
- KAWAIIA, G. K.R. 1917, 1918.
- KAWAIIHOA, D.R. 1848, 1849.
- KAWAIIHOA, S.R. 1901.
- KAWAINUI, J. U.R. 1887, 1888.

- KAWEWEHI, H. L. **R.** 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 KEAHONUI **N.** 1841.
 KEALAWAA, M. K. **R.** 1878, 1903, 1904, 1909.
 KEANIHO **R.** 1853, 1855 reg.
 KEAU **R.** 1847, 1850.
 KEAU, J. **R.** 1878, 1880, 1882 pt., 1884, 1886.
 KEAWEHANO, D. **R.** 1855 sp., 1856.
 KEAWEHUNAHALA, J. W. **R.** 1855 reg. & sp., 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868.
 KEAWEIWI, T. **R.** 1853.
 KEELIKOLANI, RUTH (w) **N.** 1848, 1850, 1855. (See also LUKA.)
 KEIKI, J. W. K. **R.** 1901.
 KEIKINUI **R.** 1856.
 KEKAULA, J. K. **R.** 1901.
 KEKAULAHAO, J. **R.** 1851, 1852.—**N.** 1853, 1854, 1855.
 KEKAULUOHI, M. (w) **N.** 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845 pt.
 KEKAUONOH, M. (w) **N.** 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1850.
 KEKINO **R.** 1848.
 KEKOA, E. **R.** 1872, 1873, 1886.
 KEKUANAHOA, M. **N.** 1841, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1850,
 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856,
 1858-9 P., 1860 P., 1862, 1864 P.,
 1866 P., 1867 P., 1868 P.
 KEKUAPANIO **R.** 1847, 1848.
 KELAMA **R.** 1856.
 KELEKOLIO, B. H. **R.** 1917, 1918.
 KELIAHONUI, A. **N.** 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.
 KELIHOA, J. W. **R.** 1901.
 KELIHOI, S. **R.** 1903, 1904, 1911.
 KELIPIO, L. **R.** 1866, 1867, 1868.
 KENUI, C. W. **R.** 1864.
 KENUI, M. **R.** 1852 pt., 1858-9.
 KEOHOKAOLE, A. (w) **N.** 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847.
 KEOHOKAUA **R.** 1866, 1867.
 KEOLALOA, W. S. **R.** 1855 reg.
 KEOLI, J. N. **R.** 1907.
 KEPOIKAI, A. N. **R.** 1866, 1867, 1870, 1874 reg.—**S.** 1898 pt.
 KIHA **R.** 1849, 1850, 1853.
 KINNEY, R. **R.** 1909.
 KINNEY, W. A. **R.** 1887, 1888.
 KINSLEA, W. R. **R.** 1913.
 KIOLEA, J. W. B. **R.** 1858-9.
 KIPI, S. **R.** 1853, 1854, 1855 reg., 1858-9, 1860,
 1862, 1872, 1873, 1874.—**N.** 1878.
 KNUDSEN, E. A. **R.** 1903 V. S., 1904 V. S., 1905 S.—**S.**
 1907, 1909, 1911 P., 1913 P.
 KNUDSEN, V. **R.** 1860, 1862, 1868, 1890.
 KOAHOU, K. M. **R.** 1892.
 KOAKANU, P. F. **R.** 1868, 1874.
 KOIKU, R. **R.** 1853, 1855 reg.
 KOLE, J. **R.** 1856.
 KOLIA **R.** 1845.
 KONIA, L. (w) **N.** 1841, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849,
 1850, 1851.
 KOMOIKEHUEHU, J. **R.** 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874.
 KOU, M. K. **R.** 1903, 1904.
 KUAKINI **N.** 1841, 1842, 1843.
 KUAPUU, I. K. **R.** 1870.
 KUAPUU, S. K. **R.** 1880.

- KUIHELANI, H.**R.** 1855 sp., 1864, 1868, 1872, 1873.—**N.** 1874 reg., 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886.
 KUIKAHI, R. P.**R.** 1874.
 KULA, J. K.**R.** 1915, 1917, 1918.
 KUMAHOA, J. W.**R.** 1868, 1870.
 KUMALAE, JONAH**R.** 1901, 1903, 1904.
 KUNUIAKEA, A. K.**R.** 1880.
 KUPAKEE, J. W.**R.** 1855 reg. & sp., 1856, 1858-9, 1872.
 KUPAU, J.**R.** 1866, 1867, 1878.
 KUPIHEA, D. M.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 KUPIHEA, S. K.**R.** 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884.

L

- LAANUI, S.**R.** 1852, 1853, 1858-9.
 LAHILAH, H. W.**R.** 1882.
 LAINAHOLO**R.** 1858-9.
 LANE, JOHN C.**S.** 1905, 1907.
 LANE, W. C.**R.** 1874.
 LEAL, J.**R.** 1917, 1918.
 LEE, WILLIAM L.**R.** 1851 S.
 LELEIOHOKU**N.** 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846.
 LELEIOHOKU, W. P.**N.** 1876.
 LELEIWI, W. K.**R.** 1907.
 LEWIS, JAMES D.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1905.
 LIHOLIHO, ALEXANDER ..**N.** 1852, 1853, 1854.
 LIKE, E. L.**R.** 1909.
 LILIKALANI, E. K.**R.** 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1905.
 LILIKALANI, G. W.**R.** 1851, 1853, 1855 sp.
 LOEBENSTEIN, A. B.**R.** 1898.
 LOKOMAIKAI, D.**R.** 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854.
 LONG, CARLOS A.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1905.
 LONG, E. A. C.**R.** 1907, 1909, 1911.
 LONOAEA, J. W.**R.** 1872, 1873, 1874 ex.
 LOTA, J. K.**R.** 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 LOW, J. S.**R.** 1858-9.
 LUCAS, T. R.**R.** 1890.
 LUHIAU, S. C.**N.** 1887, 1888.
 LUKA (w)**N.** 1845, 1847. (See also KEELIKOLANI, RUTH.)
 LUNALILO, WILLIAM C....**N.** 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872.
 LYMAN, F. S.**S.** 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 LYMAN, NORMAN K.**R.** 1913, 1915, 1917.
 LYONS, CURTIS J.**R.** 1868, 1870.

M

- MAAKUIA**R.** 1847.
 MACFARLANE, E. C.**N.** 1890, 1892 pt.
 MACFARLANE, E. C.* 1892 pt.
 MACFARLANE, G. W.**N.** 1884, 1886.
 MAGUIRE, J. A.**R.** 1887, 1888.
 MAHELONA, SOL.**R.** 1905.
 MAHELONA, S. W.**R.** 1866, 1867, 1868, 1876.
 MAHI, H. A.**R.** 1880 pt.
 MAHIKOA, G. W.**R.** 1905.
 MAHOE, D. B.**R.** 1860, 1878.
 MAHOE, S. K.**R.** 1876, 1880, 1882, 1901, 1907, 1911.

- MAIKAI, J. W. E.**R.** 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855 reg., 1856.
—**N.** 1859 ex.
- MAILE, C. B.**N.** 1892 pt.
- MAKAINAI, J. P.**R.** 1901.
- MAKAILOLU, E.**R.** 1862 pt.
- MAKALENA, J. W.**R.** 1868.
- MAKEE, P. N.**N.** 1887, 1888.
- MAKEKAU, CHARLES K.**R.** 1913.
- MAKEKAU, M. K.**R.** 1909, 1911, 1915.
- MAKEKAU, R. H.**R.** 1901.—**S.** 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913 V. P.,
1915 V. P., 1917 V. P., 1918 V. P.
- MALO, DAVID**R.** 1846.
- MALO, D.**R.** 1878.
- MANINI, P. F.**R.** 1858-9, 1860, 1862.
- MARCALLINO, A. Q.**R.** 1911.
- MARQUES, A.**R.** 1890.
- MARQUEZ, CHARLES N.**R.** 1917, 1918.
- MARSDEN, J.**N.** 1890, 1892.
- MARSH, J. W.**R.** 1854.
- MARSHALL, J. F. B.**R.** 1852, 1856.
- MARTIN, J. H. S.**R.** 1874.—**N.** 1884, 1886.
- MARTIN, W. T.**R.** 1864, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873.—**N.** 1874
reg., 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884.
- MAUI, L.**R.** 1855 sp.
- METCALF, T.**R.** 1852.
- METZGER, DALBERT E.**S.** 1913, 1915.
- MIKAELE, M. A.**S.** 1915, 1917, 1918.
- MIKALEMI, E.**R.** 1872, 1873, 1874.
- MILES, W. E.**R.** 1917, 1918.
- MOANAULI, JOHN**N.** 1874 reg., 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882.
- MOANAULI, J. W.**R.** 1878, 1907, 1909, 1911.
- MOEHONUA, W. L.**R.** 1874.—**N.** 1878.
- MOEHONUA, W. L.* 1876.
- MOFFITT, ROBERT**R.** 1855 sp.
- MOKU, A.**R.** 1854.
- MOKU, J. H.**R.** 1862.
- MONSARRAT, JULIAN**R.** 1901.
- MOORE, H. T.**S.** 1909. (Absent 1911, sick.)
- MOSSMAN, W. F., Jr.**R.** 1901, 1917, 1918.
- MOTT-SMITH, J.* 1870, 1872, 1878 pt.
- MOTT-SMITH, J.**R.** 1853, 1866, 1867 V. P.—**N.** 1876, 1878
pt., 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886.
- MULLER, E.**N.** 1890.

Mc

- McBRYDE, A.**N.** 1892 pt.
- McBRYDE, W. D.**R.** 1895, 1896.
- McCANDLESS, E. J.**R.** 1913.
- McCANDLESS, J. A.**S.** 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
- McCANDLESS, L. L.**R.** 1898.—**S.** 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.
- McCARTHY, CHARLES J.**N.** 1890.—**S.** 1907, 1909.
- McCULLY, L.**R.** 1858-9 pt., 1860 S.

N

- NAHAKU, J. A.**R.** 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1876, 1880.
- NAHAKUELUA, T.**R.** 1854.
- NAHALE, J. K.**R.** 1886.

- NAHAOLELUA, PETER**N.** 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858-9, 1860,
 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870 P.,
 1872 P., 1873 P., 1874 P. ex.
 NAHAOLELUA, PETER* 1874 reg.
 NAHAU**R.** 1849.
 NANIHU, D. H.**R.** 1864, 1873, 1874, 1882, 1884, 1886.
 NAHINU, D. W.**R.** 1860.
 NAHINU, T. S.**R.** 1892.
 NAIAPAAKAI, D. K.**R.** 1852, 1856, 1860.
 NAIHE, J. W.**R.** 1856, 1872, 1873.
 NAILI, J. L.**R.** 1870, 1876.
 NAILIMA, W. B.**R.** 1901.
 NAILIMA, W. B., Jr.**R.** 1907.
 NAIIO**R.** 1846.
 NAKALEKA, J.**R.** 1876, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1888.
 NAKALEKA, J.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1907, 1909.
 NAKAPAAHU, L.**S.** 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904.
 NAKILA, J.**R.** 1868.
 NAKOOKOO, J.**R.** 1882.
 NAKUINA, M. K.**R.** 1905.
 NAMAKEHA, BEN**N.** 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852,
 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858-9, 1860.
 NAMAUU**N.** 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.
 NAONE, D. L.**R.** 1887, 1888, 1895 S., 1896 S.
 NAONE, P.**R.** 1854, 1855 sp., 1856, 1860.
 NAPAEPAE, G. W.**R.** 1874.
 NAUKANA, S. M.**R.** 1860 pt., 1870, 1874, 1876.
 NAWAALAAU**R.** 1850.
 NAWAHI, JOSEPH**R.** 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882,
 1890, 1892 pt.
 NAWAHI, JOSEPH* 1892 pt.
 NAWAHINE, O.**R.** 1887, 1888.
 NAWAHINE, R. J. K.**R.** 1909, 1915.
 NEUMANN, PAUL* 1884, 1886 pt., 1892 pt.
 NEUMANN, PAUL**N.** 1892 pt.
 NEWTON, R.**R.** 1872, 1873.
 NORTHROP, F.**S.** 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 NOTLEY, CHARLES**N.** 1887, 1888.—**S.** 1895.
 NUI, P.**R.** 1872, 1873.
 NUUANU, A. S.**R.** 1862.
 NUUHIWA**R.** 1858-9.
 NUUHIWA, D.**R.** 1864.

O

- OILI, S. K.**R.** 1903, 1904.
 OPUPAHI, J. H.**R.** 1864.

P

- PAAKAULA**R.** 1856.
 PACHECO, M. C.**S.** 1917, 1918.
 PAEHAOLE, A. P.**R.** 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890.
 PAELE, J. K.**R.** 1901, 1903, 1904, 1913.
 PAHIA, F.**R.** 1882, 1886.
 PAIKULI, J. N.**R.** 1872, 1873.
 PAKI, A.**N.** 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848,
 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854,
 1855.

- PALAU**R.** 1847.
 PALI**R.** 1852.
 PALI, A.**R.** 1895, 1896.
 PALI, P.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907.—**S.** 1911, 1913.
 PALOHAI, G. B.**R.** 1878, 1882, 1884, 1886.
 PANIANI, S.**R.** 1878.
 PAOO, J. L.**R.** 1907.
 PAPAUA, P.**R.** 1862, 1864.
 PAPAULA, S. W.**R.** 1854.
 PARIS, JOHN D.**R.** 1887, 1888, 1898.—**S.** 1901, 1902 V. P.,
 1903 V. P., 1904 V. P., 1905 V. P.
 PARKER, J. P.**N.** 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886.
 PARKER, SAMUEL**N.** 1886, 1890.
 PARKER, SAMUEL* 1892 pt.
 PARSONS, A. W.**R.** 1851.
 PASCHOAL, M. G.**R.** 1917, 1918.
 PAULO, P.**R.** 1855 reg., 1864.
 PAXSON, S. S.**R.** 1913.
 PENHALLOW, H. B.**S.** 1913, 1915.
 PETERSON, A. P.* 1890 pt.
 PETERSON, A. P.**N.** 1892.
 PETRIE, T. H.**R.** 1917, 1918.
 PHILLIPS, JOHN**N.** 1890.
 PHILLIPS, S. H.* 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872.
 PIERCE, H. A.* 1878 pt.
 PII, WILLIAM E.**R.** 1853, 1854, 1864.
 PIKOI, JONAH**N.** 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852,
 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858-9.
 PILIPO, G. W.**R.** 1860, 1868, 1870, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882,
 1884.
 POEPOE, J. M.**R.** 1913 pt.
 POGUE, W. F.**R.** 1898.
 POLI, Z.**R.** 1872, 1873.
 POMAIIKAI, F.**R.** 1862.
 PRENDERGAST, J. K.**R.** 1901.
 PRESTON, E.**R.** 1876.
 PRESTON, E.* 1878 pt., 1880, 1882 pt.
 PUA, D. W.**N.** 1890, 1892.
 PUA, S. K.**R.** 1892.
 PULAA, C. H.**R.** 1903, 1904, 1905.
 PURDY, W. N.**R.** 1903, 1904.
 PUUKI, R.**R.** 1901.

Q

- QUINN, EDWARD W.**R.** 1905, 1907.—**S.** 1909, 1911, 1915, 1917,
 1918.

R

- RAWLINS, WILLIAM T. ...**R.** 1907, 1915.
 RHODES, GODFREY**R.** 1851, 1852, 1862, 1864, 1866 V. P., 1868
 V. P.—**N.** 1876 P., 1878 P., 1880,
 1882 P., 1884 P., 1886.
 RICE, CHARLES A.**R.** 1905, 1907 V. S., 1909 V. S., 1911 V. S.
 —**S.** 1913, 1915.
 RICE, W. H.**R.** 1870, 1872, 1873, 1882 pt., 1887, 1888,
 1890.—**S.** 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 RICHARDS, E. E.**R.** 1895, 1896, 1898.
 RICHARDS, WILLIAM**N.** 1845.

- RICHARDSON, G. E.R. 1882, 1886.
 RICHARDSON, JOHN, Sr....R. 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855 reg. & sp.,
 1856, 1858-9.
 RICHARDSON, JOHN, Jr....R. 1884.—N. 1887, 1888.
 RICKARD, H. S.R. 1911.
 RICKARD, W. H.R. 1890.
 ROBERTSON, ARCHIER. 1913.
 ROBERTSON, A. G. M.R. 1895, 1896, 1898, 1901.
 ROBERTSON, G. M.R. 1851, 1852 S., 1853 S., 1854, 1855 reg.
 & sp. S., 1856 S., 1858-9 S. pt.
 ROBINSON, MARK P.N. 1887, 1888.
 ROBINSON, MARK P.* 1892 pt.
 ROBINSON, R.R. 1855 reg.
 ROBINSON, W. T.S. 1909, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 ROOKE, T. B. C.R. 1851, 1855 reg.
 ROSA, A.R. 1890.
 ROWELL, W. E.R. 1884.
 RUSSELL, N.S. 1901 P. pt.
 RYCROFT, R.R. 1895, 1896.

S

- SCHMIDT, H. W.S. 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 SHELDON, H. L.R. 1852, 1855 sp., 1858-9.
 SHELDON, W. J.R. 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913.
 SHINGLE, R. W.R. 1909.—S. 1917, 1918.
 SHIPMAN, W. H.R. 1905.
 SILVA, E. daR. 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 SILVA, J. I.R. 1907.
 SMITH, CARL S.R. 1905.
 SMITH, W. O.R. 1878, 1884, 1892.—N. 1887, 1888.—S.
 1907, 1909 P.
 SPALDING, R. P.R. 1913.
 SPENCER, C. N.* 1890 pt., 1892 pt.
 STANLEY, R. H.* 1874 pt. reg.
 STIRLING, R.* 1873, 1874 ex.
 SUMNER, WM.R. 1855 reg. (See KEOLALOA, W. S.)

T

- TAVARES, A. F.R. 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917 V. S., 1918 V. S.
 THOMPSON, H.R. 1870.
 THURSTON, A. G.R. 1853, 1854 S., 1855 reg.
 THURSTON, L. A.* 1887, 1888, 1890 pt.
 THURSTON, L. A.R. 1886.—N. 1892.
 TOWNSEND, H. S.N. 1887, 1888.
 TOWSE, ED.R. 1911.

U

- UA, L. S.R. 1851, 1853.
 UAUAR. 1856.
 UKEKE, G. B.R. 1850, 1851, 1852 pt., 1856 pt., 1860,
 1866, 1867.
 UMA, T.R. 1854.
 UMALELER. 1845, 1846.
 UPA, J.R. 1868.
 UWELEALEA, W. H.R. 1864.

V

- VIDA, H. C.R. 1903, 1904.

- VIEIRA, H.R. 1915.
 von TEMPSKY, L.N. 1890.

W

- WAHINE, D. B.R. 1870, 1880.
 WAHINEIKIR. 1848.
 WAHINEMAIAKAIR. 1851.
 WAIAHOLO, E.R. 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918.
 WAIPUILANI, J. H.R. 1890, 1892.
 WAIWAIOLE, M. P.R. 1907, 1909.
 WAKEMAN, R. E.R. 1852.
 WALBRIDGE, R. D.N. 1890, 1892.
 WALKER, J. S.*R. 1876, 1882 pt.
 WALKER, J. S.N. 1884, 1886 P., 1890 P., 1892 P.
 WALL, CHARLESN. 1887, 1888.
 WALSH, J. J.R. 1917, 1918.
 WANAR. 1848, 1854.
 WANA, H. J.R. 1866, 1867, 1876.
 WATERHOUSE, F. T. P.R. 1905.
 WATERHOUSE, HENRYR. 1876.—N. 1887, 1888.—S. 1895, 1896,
 1897, 1898.
 WATKINS, NORMANR. 1911, 1913, 1915.
 WEBSTER, WILLIAMR. 1855 sp., 1856, 1860, 1862 S.
 WHITE, WILLIAMR. 1890, 1892.—S. 1901.
 WHITING, W. A.*R. 1892 pt.
 WHITNEY, H. M.R. 1855 reg.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.R. 1855 reg., 1860, 1862.—N. 1882, 1884,
 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890.
 WIDEMANN, H. A.*R. 1874 pt., 1892 pt.
 WIGHT, JAMESR. 1886.—N. 1887, 1888.
 WILCOX, A. S.R. 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892.
 WILCOX, C. H.R. 1917, 1918.
 WILCOX, G. N.R. 1880.—N. 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892 pt.—
 S. 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 WILCOX, G. N.*R. 1892 pt.
 WILCOX, JOHNR. 1913.
 WILCOX, ROBERT W.R. 1880, 1890, 1892.
 WILCOX, S. W.R. 1901.—S. 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.
 WILDER, G. P.R. 1917, 1918.
 WILDER, S. G.R. 1868.—N. 1874 reg., 1876, 1878 pt.,
 1882, 1884, 1886, 1887 P. pt., 1888
 pt. P.
 WILDER, S. G.*R. 1878 pt., 1880.
 WILDER, S. G.R. 1898.
 WILDER, W. C.N. 1888 pt.—R. 1892.—S. 1895 P., 1896 P.,
 1897 P., 1898 P.
 WILLIAMS, J. S. N.N. 1892.
 WILLIAMSON, W.R. 1911, 1915.
 WINSTON, E. C.R. 1895, 1896.
 WIRTZ, A. J.S. 1913, 1915.
 WOOD, W. P.R. 1866, 1867, 1868.
 WOODS, JAMESR. 1880.
 WOODS, J. F.S. 1913 pt.
 WOODS, PALMER P.S. 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1909.
 WRIGHT, J. N.S. 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 WRIGHT, W. J.R. 1903, 1904.
 WYLLIE, R. C.*R. 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856,
 1858-9, 1860, 1862, 1864.

Y

- YATES, J. R.**R.** 1911.
 YOUNG, ALEXANDER**N.** 1887, 1888, 1892.
 YOUNG, JOHN**N.** 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848,
 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852 P., 1853 P.,
 1854 P., 1855, 1856 P.

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